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## Library Public-ness: Bridging the Digital Divide (Thesis Book)

Chao Dou

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# LIBRARY PUBLIC-NESS

**CHAO DOU**

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

# PART I: Research

## INTRODUCTION

Community Commons  
Information Space  
Digital and Physical Platforms  
Digital Divide

## HISTORY

First Public Libraries  
Andrew Carnegie  
New York Public Library

## PRECEDENTS

New York Public Library  
Sendai Mediatheque  
Seattle Public Library

## CONVERSATION WITH EXPERTS

Onondaga Public Library Main Branch  
Information Technology Department  
Response to Requests

## PROPOSAL

Existing Program  
Proposed Program  
Site Context

# PART II: Design

## DIAGRAMS

Site Connections  
Form Design  
Plaza Iterations  
View Frames  
Circulation

## DESIGN

Plans  
Program  
Enclosed vs. Open  
Programmatic Axons  
Materials  
Structure System  
Sections

## RENDERINGS

SE Ground Level  
SW Perspective  
Isometric  
Interior  
Extras

# CONTENTS

# PART I: Research



“Bad Libraries Building Collections  
Good Libraries Build Services  
Great Libraries Build Communities”

David Lankes

# INTRODUCTION

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES DYING? HAS THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CEASED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE DIGITAL AGE OF INSTANT INFORMATION? HAVE THE CARD CATALOG; DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM, ENCYCLOPEDIA COLLECTIONS AND REFERENCE BOOKS SIMPLY BECAME MUSEUM LIKE DISPLAYS OF YEARS PAST?

FOR MOST AMERICANS, THE ABILITY TO ACCESS INFORMATION BY MOBILE, WORK AND HOME INTERNET ARE A NORMAL REALTY, THIS IS NOT THE CASE FOR THE POOR WHO LIVE IN THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES OF DOWNTOWN SYRACUSE WHERE THE DISPARITY OF THE OF THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IS AS APPARENT.

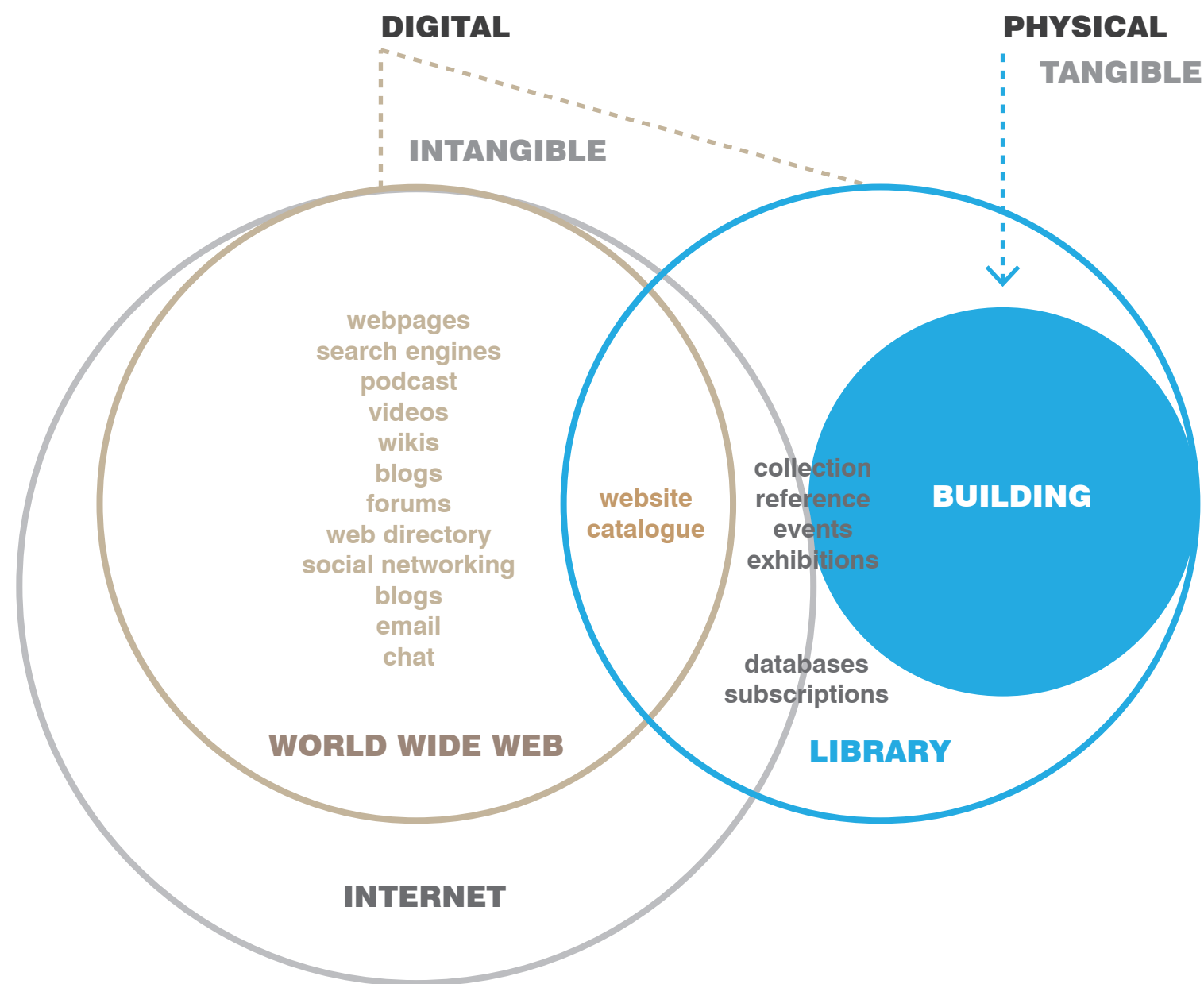
The public library must continue to deliver on its core mission of free access to information for all. The modern digital access to information does not require any particular form, at the same time the structures of the public library must be ever more ACCESSIBLE, INVITING, and FLEXIBLE.

## PROPOSAL

This thesis proposes that the current public library in downtown Syracuse in the Galleries is not effective or sufficient to properly serve the needs of the surrounding public.

A new downtown Syracuse Public Library will provide the platform to bridge the digital divide by providing proper spatial elements for ease of access to digital and shared functions for all the people of the city. This suggests a new sense of “public-ness” for our community building in the digital age.

## INTRODUCTION THESIS

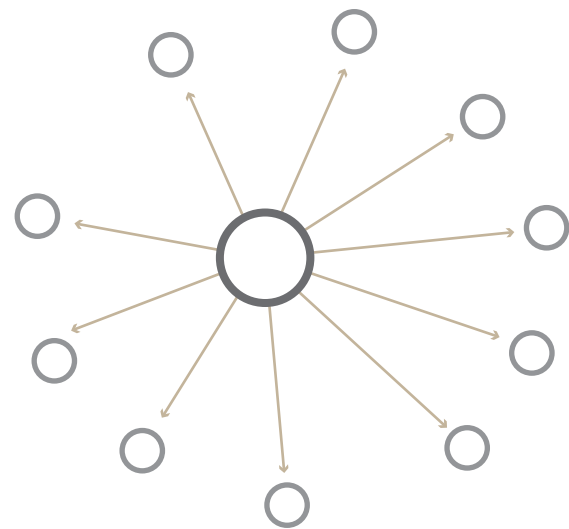


LIBRARY IS ONE OF THE PHYSICAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE

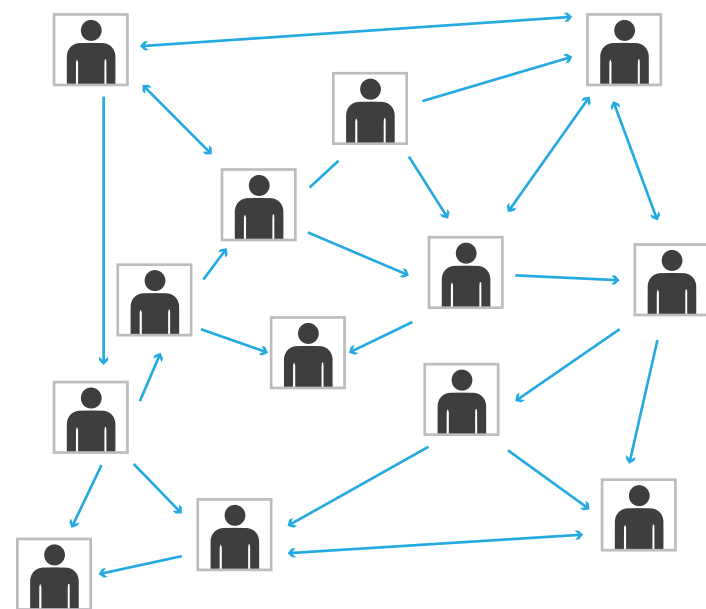
In the Digital Age, information is becoming digitized, the sharing, storing, and dissemination of information is changing the way people communicate, access and consume information creating a shift industries such as the education, journalism, business and well as architectural typology changes in physical information spaces like the library. Information is constantly being created due to efficiency of internet information transfer. Relevant and timely information is the key to the advances in information exchange in digital platforms as opposed to physical platforms.

SOCIAL NETWORKING PLATFORMS BRINGS TOGETHER MINDS THAT MAY NOT OTHERWISE MEET, WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND EMPOWERMENT OF MARGINALIZED DISCOURSE.

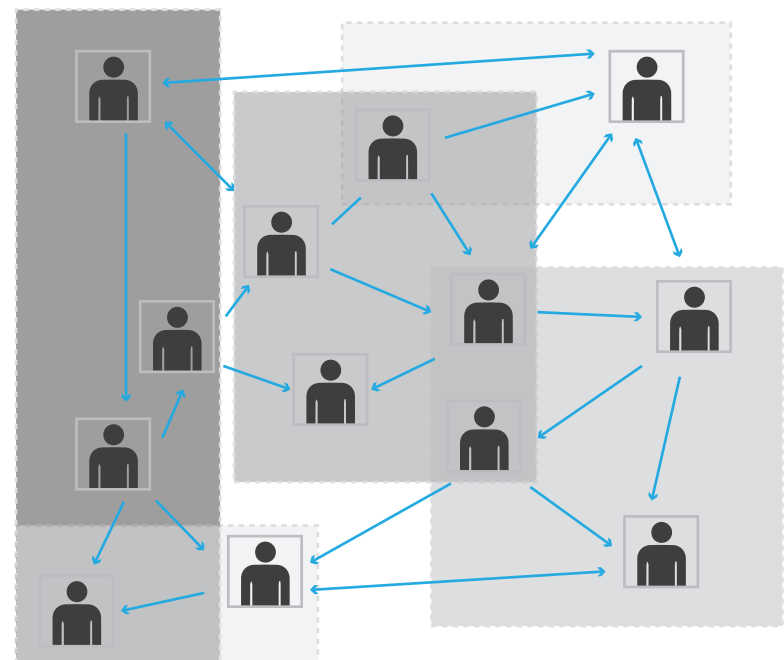
## INTRODUCTION INFORMATION SPACE



RADIAL DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION



EXCHANGE BETWEEN USERS IN TWITTER



USERS OVERLAP IN TWITTER COMMUNITIES  
BASED ON SHARED INTEREST

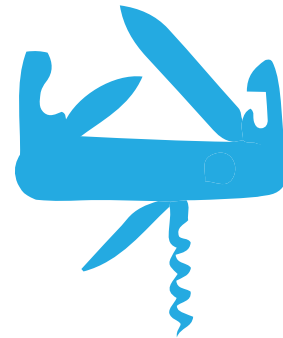
SOCIAL NETWORKING PLATFORMS SERVE AS BOTH  
MANIFESTATION OF AND MEANS BY WHICH TO  
COMBAT THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. EACH OF THE SITES  
HOST THRIVING COMMUNITIES THAT ENGAGE WITH  
OTHERWISE MARGINALIZED POPULATION

Digital information platforms like Twitter is a social  
networking platform designed around relevant and  
timely exchange of information. Users follow each other  
to gain access to their shared information. Retweet is  
sharing information where the user feels is relevant to  
his/her own twitter community. Intangible digital  
communities are formed around people with similar  
interests, trust between the users are built around the  
consumption and contribution of information.

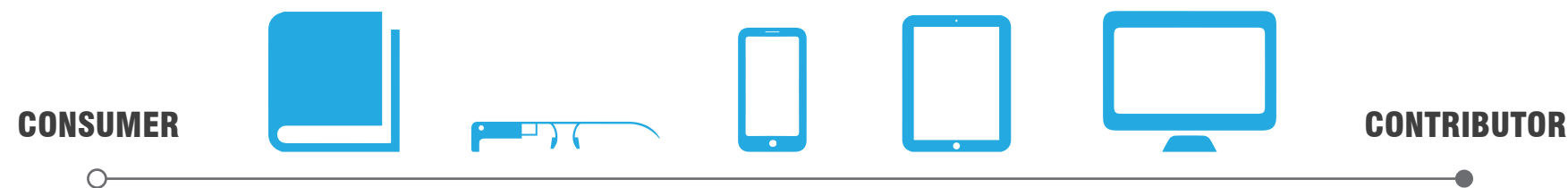
# INTRODUCTION DIGITAL INFORMATION PLATFORMS



MULTI-PURPOSE DEVICES



SWISS ARMY KNIFE



TECHNOLOGY CONSUMER VS. INFORMATION CONTRIBUTOR

SOCIAL MEDIA ENABLES USER TO PARTICIPATE ONLINE AND CREATE CONTENT WITHOUT HAVING TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE TECHNOLOGY WORKS

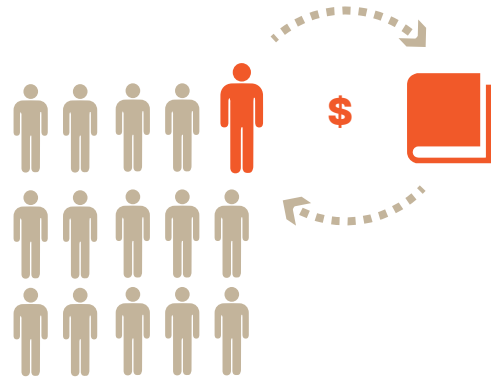
Spaces that have wireless access to internet are transduced by mobile and immobile devices accessing that network. The increasing adaptation and advancement in technology has allowed for economic capable and digital literate individuals to explore in the digital platforms with the facilitation of the various user interface design and the increasing connected world of the internet. The mass production and consumption nature of the devices and the increasingly seamless connection of internet the led the changes in the digital platforms to become more prominent.

MY INVESTIGATION IS AIMED TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SPACES IN THE DIGITAL BASED KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY.

# INTRODUCTION DIGITAL LITERACY

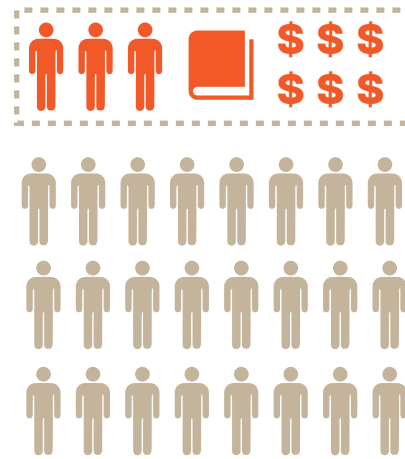


# PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY



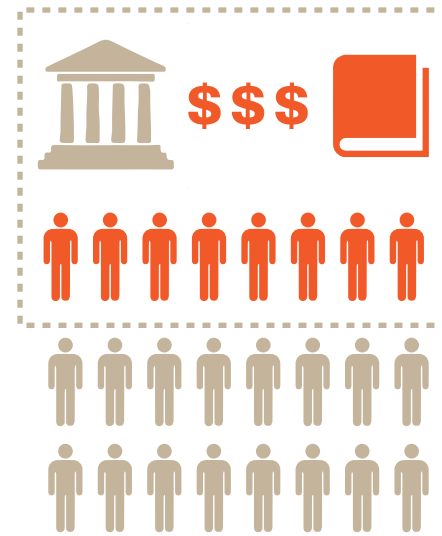
### CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Developed in the late 1700s. These were often housed in bookstores or print shops, and rented out books.



### SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY

Focused on a particular subject, usually scholarly materials. Structured around membership requirements with subscription fees.



### DISTRICT LIBRARY

Educators and eventually legislators looked to the school district library (funded through taxes) to provide reading for adults as well as children.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY

1762

### Circulating Library

The first circulating library was in Anapolis, Maryland. They offered popular materials such as the latest fiction, including that 18th century innovation novels for rental.

1731

### Library Company of Philadelphia

Benjamin Franklin initiated a "subscription library" as a way of sharing books among members of a literary society. It was incorporated in 1742 as the Library Company of Philadelphia, the first established in the U.S. You could join the library by buying stock in the company and books were only available to members.

1800

### Mercantile Library

Aimed at middle class young men, "to promote orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill" and create good citizens. Mercantile libraries were usually funded by contributions from the benevolent rich, to help educate the masses.

1807

### Athenaeum

An Athenaeum was basically a gentlemen's social club (women were seldom allowed in the early days) with a collection of reading material. Members were from the richest and highest class of society. The cost was high, around \$300 for a share of stock, to keep out the riff-raff.

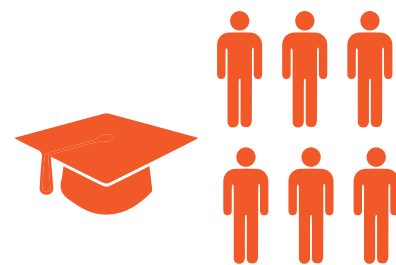
1830

### School Public Libraries

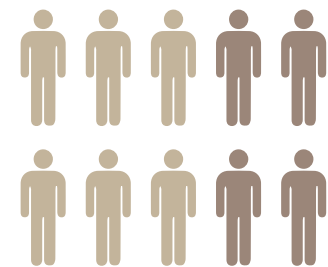
School districts were expected to have books available for their students. There was no system; it was all haphazard, and materials donated usually was not interesting.



COMMUNITY CENTER



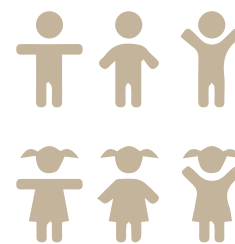
SCHOLAR EXCHANGE



CULTURE EXCHANGE



CIRCULATING TEXT



CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

1890

### Children's Library

The first children's libraries were founded in the 1890s. As late as 1894, 70% of libraries still had age restrictions, but by 1908, circulation of materials to children accounted for around one-third of total library lending.

1890

### Community Center

The library was also a haven for the waves of immigrants arriving after 1890 and, equally importantly, for their children. Storytelling was used to socialize immigrants and teach the customs and expectations of U.S. society. Libraries came to resemble community centers.

1900

### Reference Departments

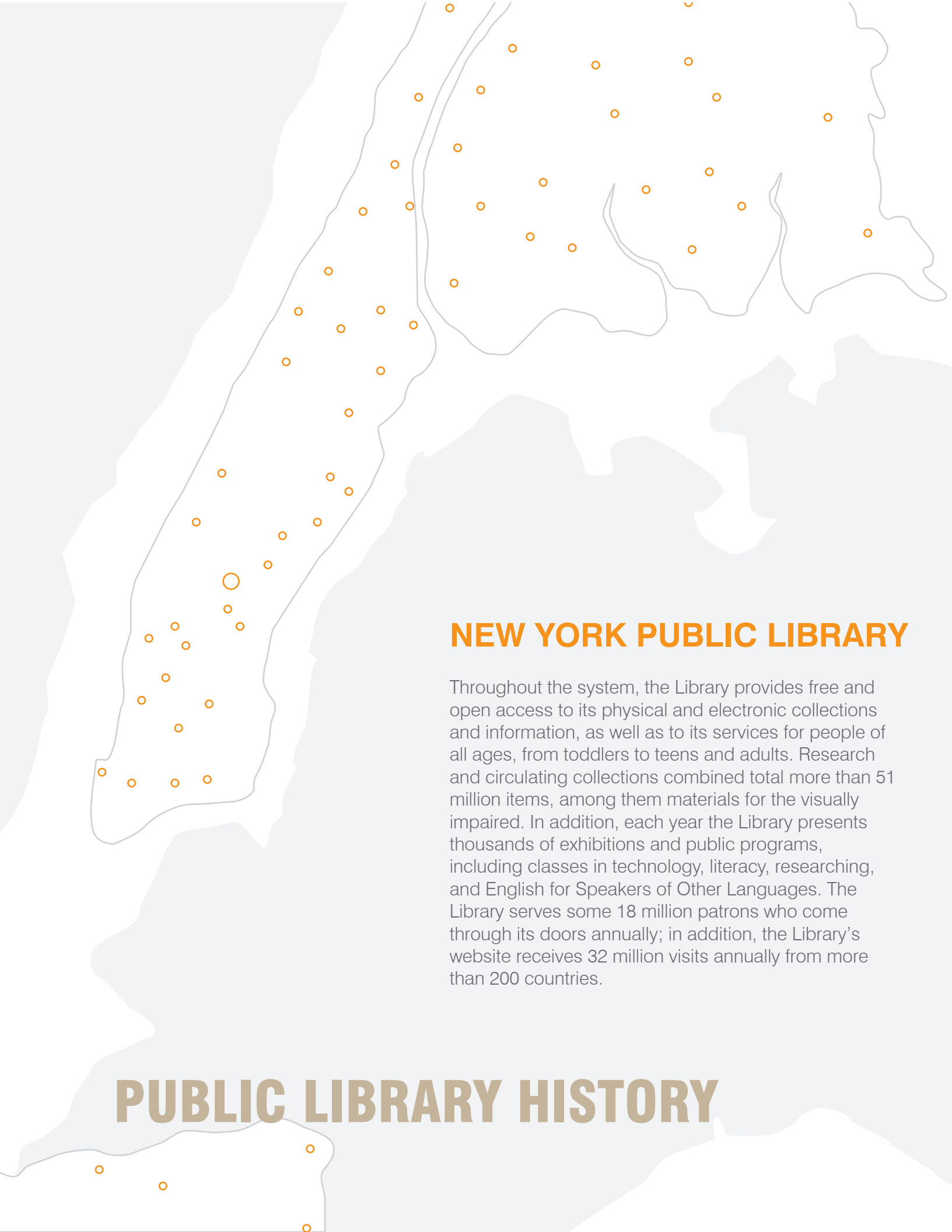
Libraries also were growing in scope. Reference departments were standard by 1900, as were open shelves

## ANDREW CARNEGIE

CARNEGIE BELIEVED THAT LIBRARIES AND BOOKS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE. By 1920, the Carnegie estate had donated \$50 million to erect 2,500 library buildings, including 1,700 in the U.S.--by far the most sustained and widespread philanthropic enterprise ever devoted to libraries. Carnegie's donations got libraries started in small towns, not just big cities, throughout America. Carnegie is the driving force behind the modern U.S. public library system.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY





## NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Throughout the system, the Library provides free and open access to its physical and electronic collections and information, as well as to its services for people of all ages, from toddlers to teens and adults. Research and circulating collections combined total more than 51 million items, among them materials for the visually impaired. In addition, each year the Library presents thousands of exhibitions and public programs, including classes in technology, literacy, researching, and English for Speakers of Other Languages. The Library serves some 18 million patrons who come through its doors annually; in addition, the Library's website receives 32 million visits annually from more than 200 countries.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY

1849

### Astor Library

The Astor Library was created through the generosity of John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), a German immigrant who at his death was the wealthiest man in America. In his will he pledged \$400,000 for the establishment of a reference library in New York. Although the books did not circulate and hours were limited, it was a major resource for reference and research.

1854

### Lenox Library

New York's other principal library during this time was founded by James Lenox and consisted primarily of his personal collection of rare books (which included the first Gutenberg Bible to come to the New World), manuscripts, and Americana. While use was free of charge, tickets of admission were required.

1886

### Samuel J. Tilden

One-time governor Samuel J. Tilden (1814-1886), who upon his death bequeathed the bulk of his fortune — about \$2.4 million — to "establish and maintain a free library and reading room in the city of New York."

1892

### New York Public Library

By 1892, both the Astor and Lenox libraries were experiencing financial difficulties. The combination of dwindling endowments and expanding collections had compelled their trustees to reconsider their mission. The NYPL was formed as an unprecedented example of private philanthropy for the public good.

1901

### Neighborhood Libraries

The New York Public Library contracted with the City of New York to operate 39 Carnegie branches in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island.

1901

### Andrew Carnegie

A month later, steel baron Andrew Carnegie offered \$5.2 million to construct a system of branch libraries throughout New York City which provided the City would supply the sites and fund the libraries' maintenance and operations.

2014

### Current NYPL

The New York Public Library's 42nd Street building's renovation aims to enhance that role, strengthening research services, opening more of the architectural gem to the public, and bringing back the circulating library.



# PRECEDENTS

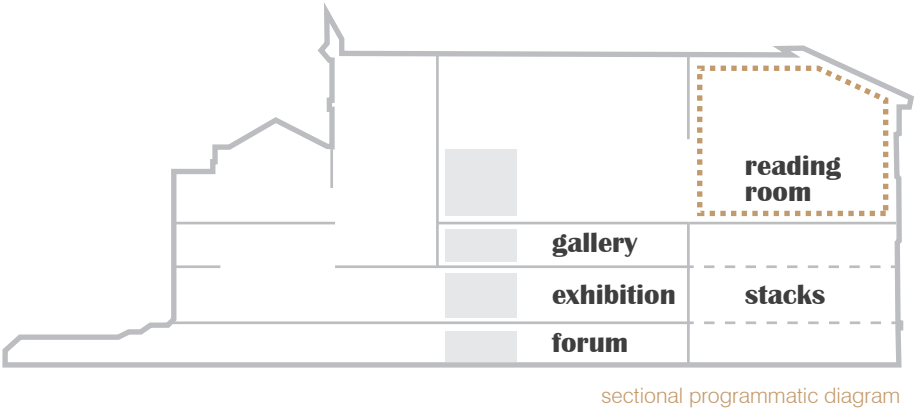
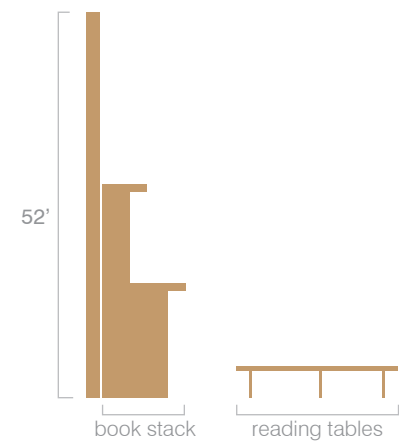


# NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOCATION: **New York, NY, USA**  
ARCHITECT: **Carrère and Hastings**  
YEAR: **1897-1911**  
SIZE: **29,348 sqm**  
BRANCH: **87**

HIGHLIGHT:  
**HISTORICAL VALUE**

The Schwarzman main branch is a prominent historic landmark in Midtown Manhattan, one of four research libraries in the library system. The dominant feature is the Rose Main Reading Room, characterized by a fifty-two foot tall ceiling filled with long oak tables surrounded by two layers of book stacks against the walls.



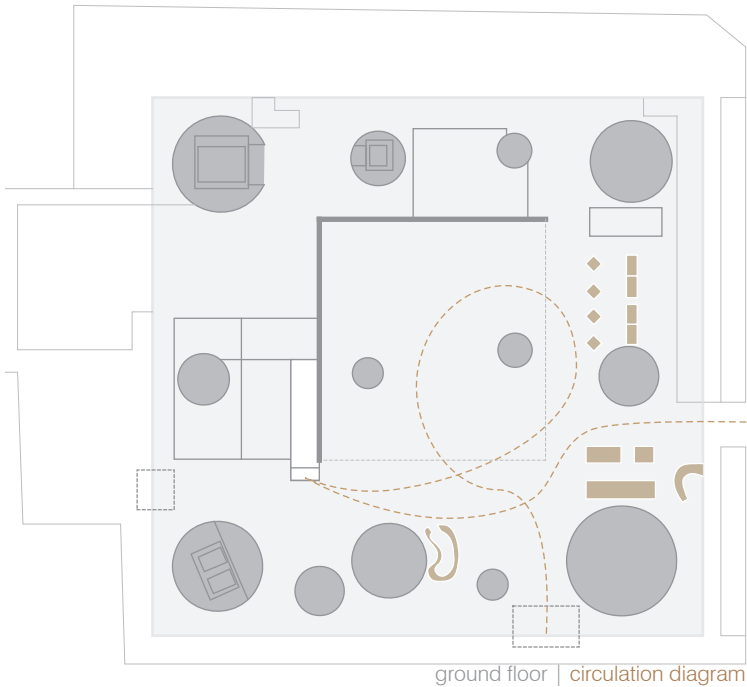


# SENDAI MEDIATHEQUE

LOCATION: **Sendai, Miyagi, Japan**  
ARCHITECT: **Toyo Ito**  
YEAR: **1995-2001**  
SIZE: **21,682 sqm**

HIGHLIGHT:  
**FREE CIRCULATING SPACE**  
MEANDER BETWEEN STRUCTURAL TUBES

"...this building has many free spaces, that is, spaces that are not intended, as rooms are, to serve specific functions. Such spaces exist, for example, between the tubes and the building perimeter. Visitors will be able to use such spaces as they use the city streets, for various activities." -Toyo Ito





# SEATTLE CENTRAL LIBRARY

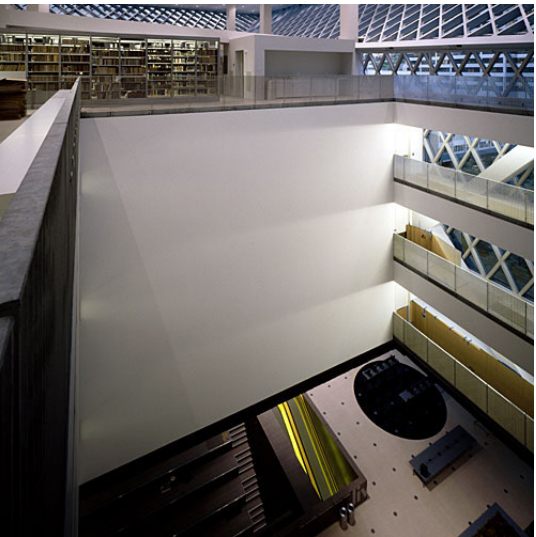
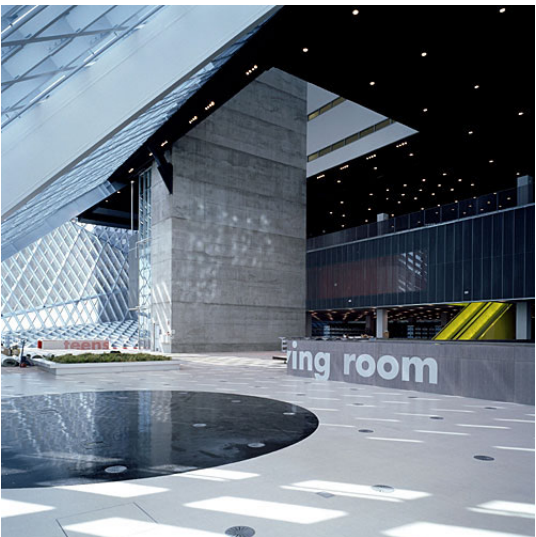
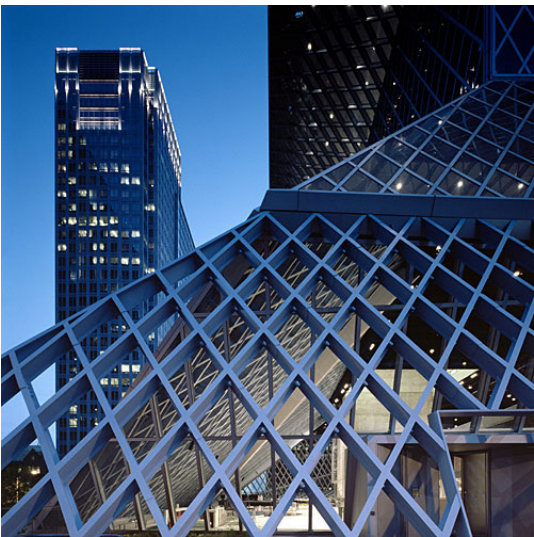
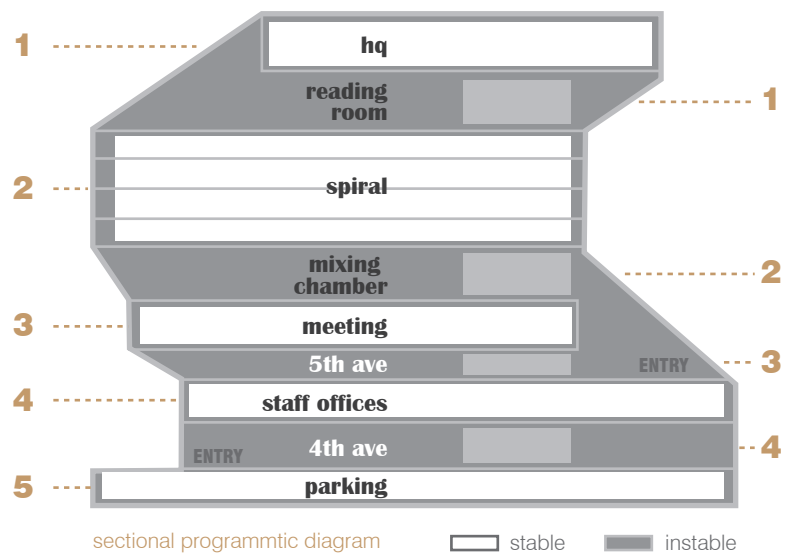
LOCATION: **Seattle, Washington, USA**  
ARCHITECT: **OMA + LMN**  
YEAR: **1999-2004**  
SIZE: **38,300 sqm**  
BRANCHES: **26**

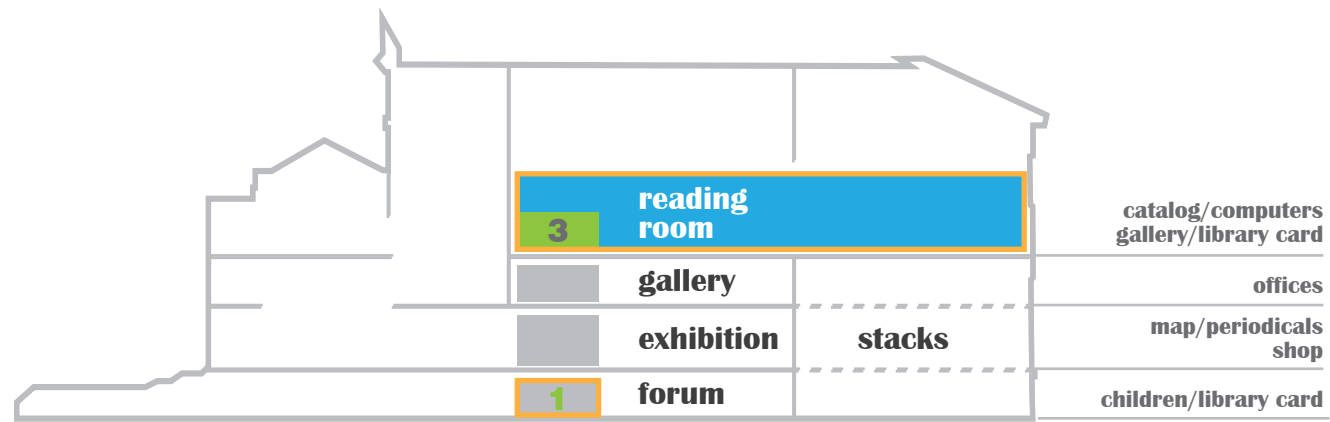
HIGHLIGHT:  
**PROGRAMMATIC CLUSTERS**  
FIVE STABLE AND FOUR INSTABLE

- 5

Each of the five stable platform is a programmatic cluster that is architecturally defined and equipped for maximum, dedicated performance.
- 4

The spaces in between the five platforms function as open floors and is organized as spaces for work, interaction, and play.

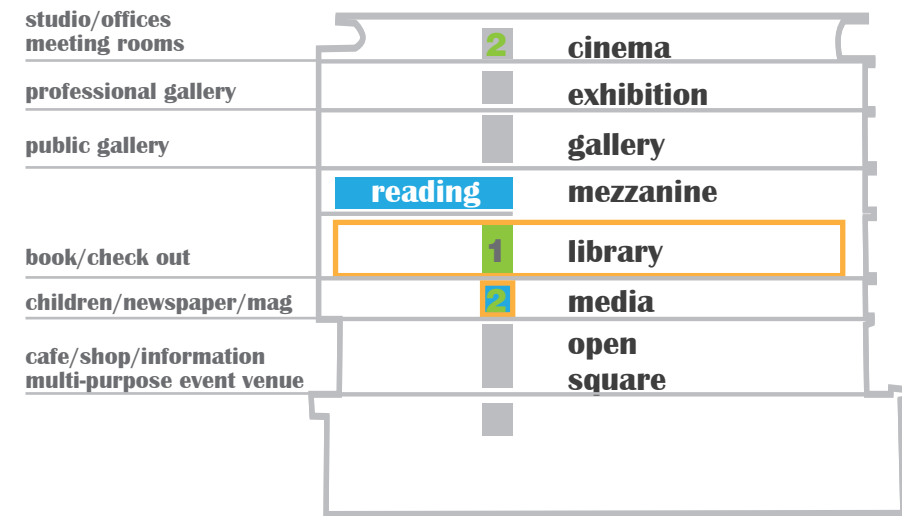




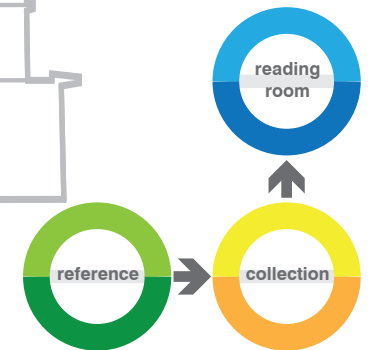
New York Public Library



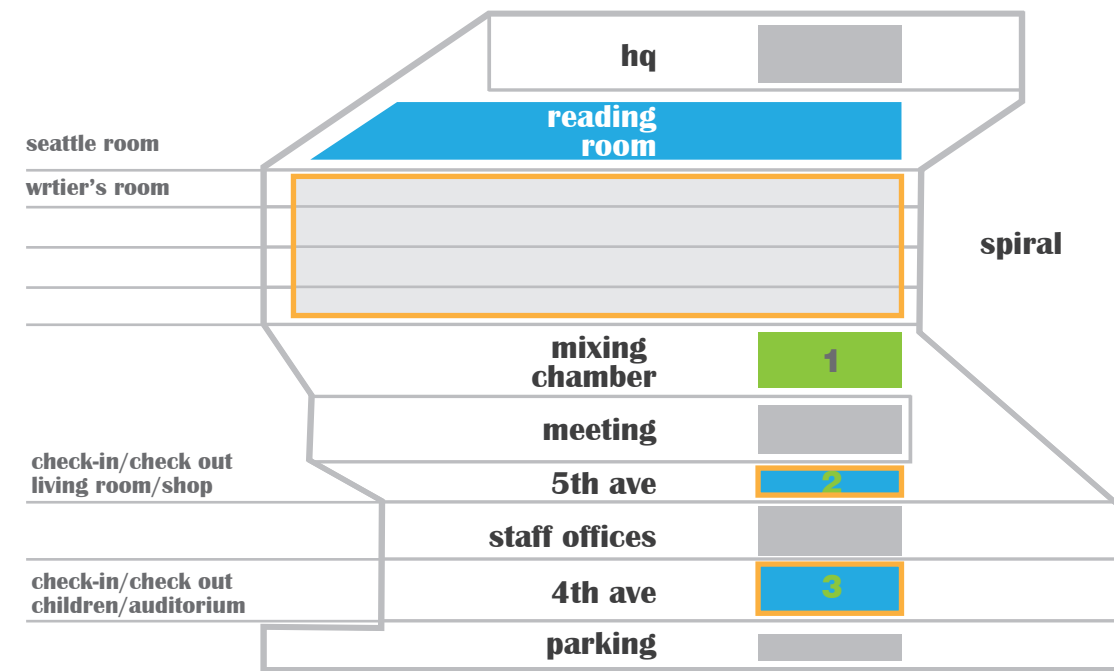
HORIZONTAL  
MOVEMENT



Sendai Mediatheque



COMBINATION  
MOVEMENT



Seattle Public Library

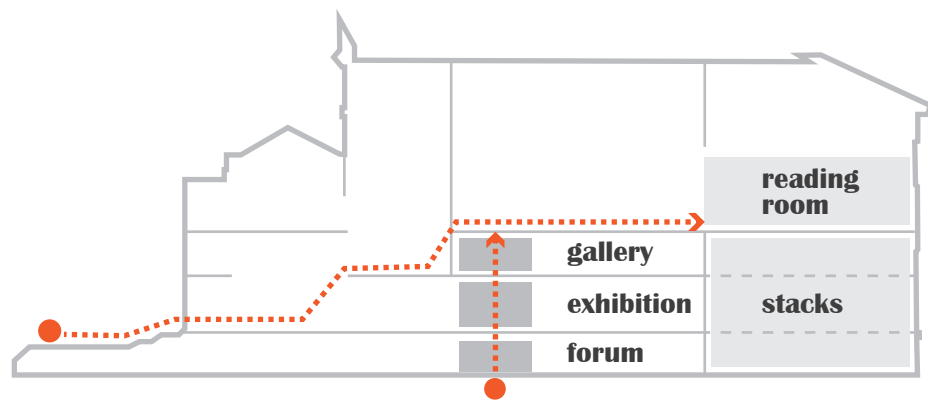


VERTICAL  
MOVEMENT

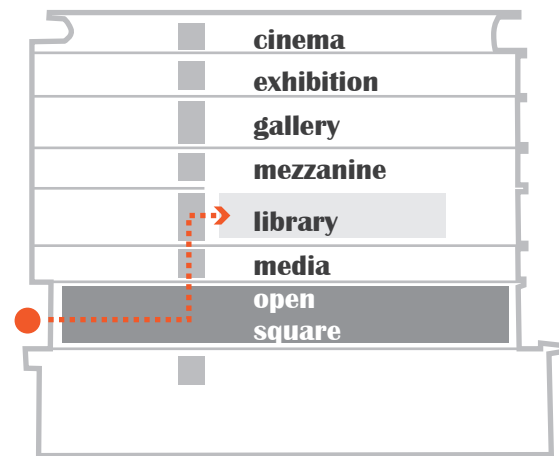


# PRECEDENTS PROGRAM

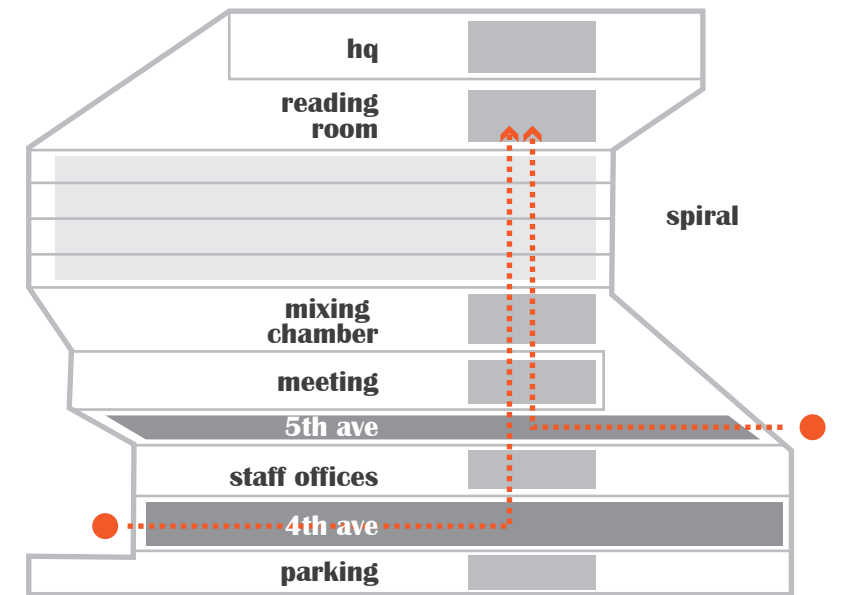




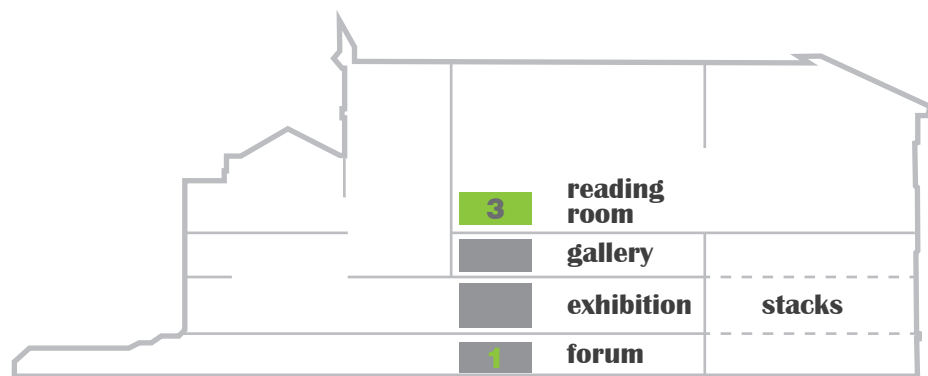
New York Public Library: **2 entrances**



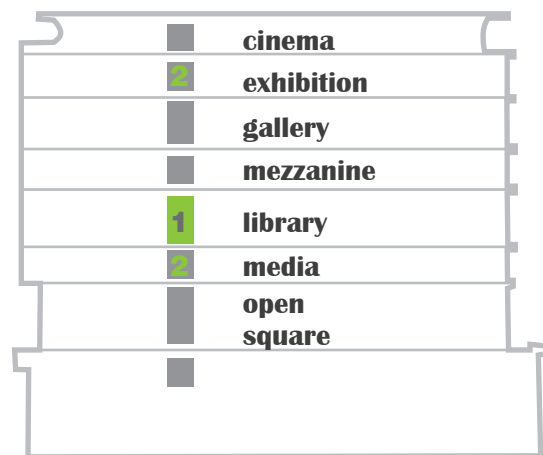
Sendai Mediatheque: **2 entrances**



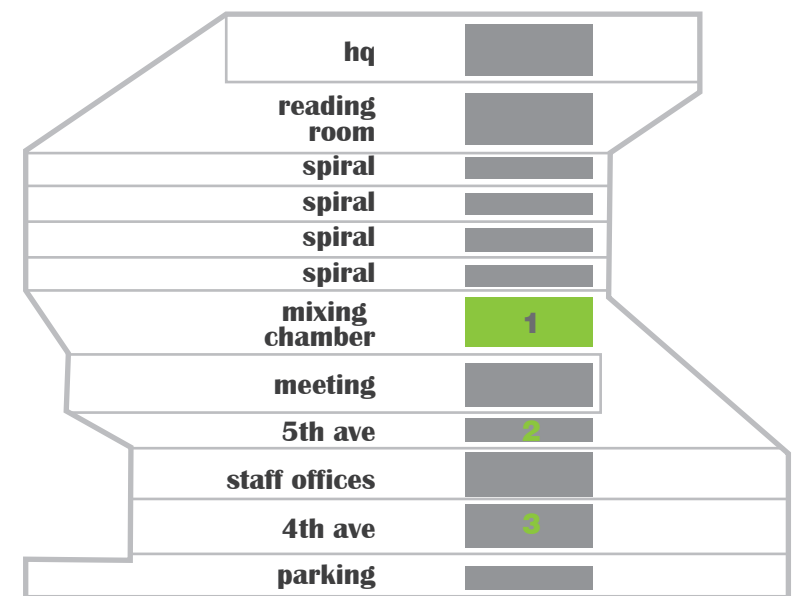
Seattle Public Library: **2 entrances**



New York Public Library: **4 reference desks**

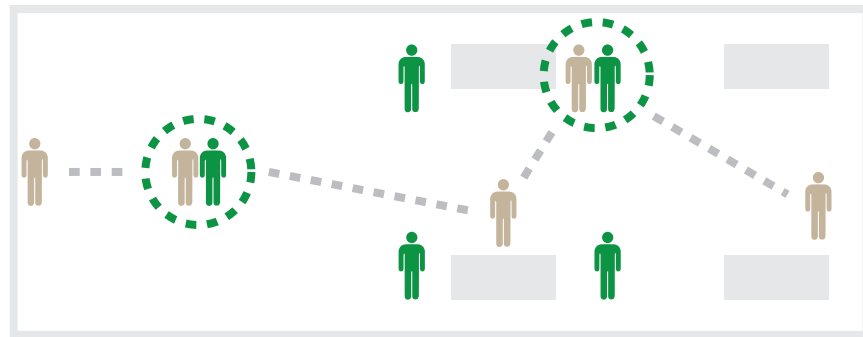


Sendai Mediatheque: **5 reference desks**

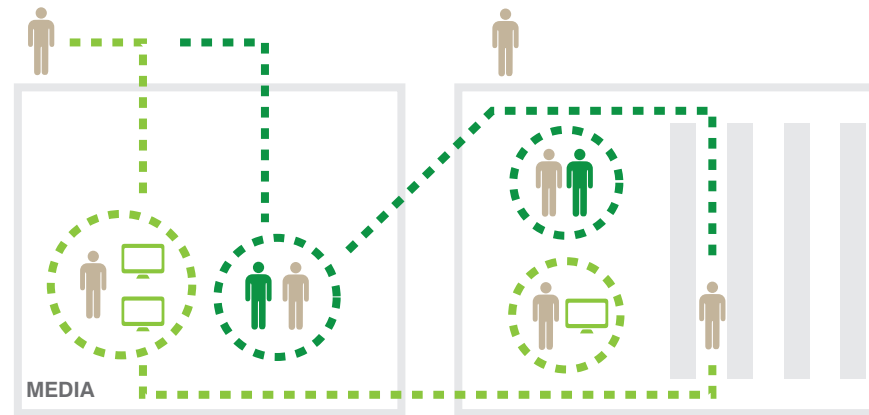
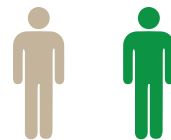


Seattle Public Library: **5 reference desks**

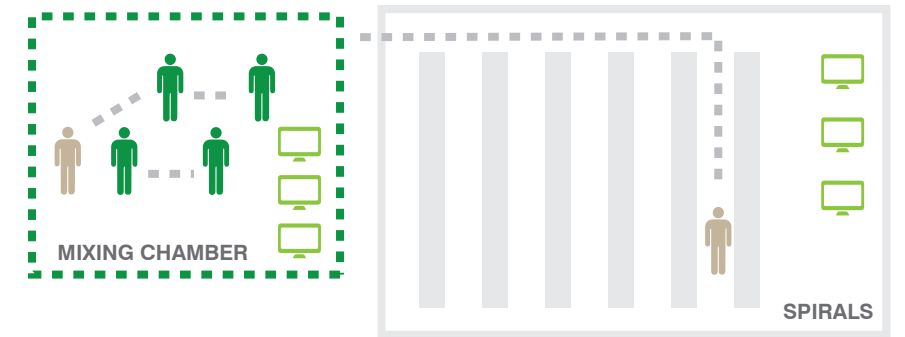
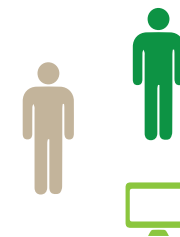
# PRECEDENTS CIRCULATION



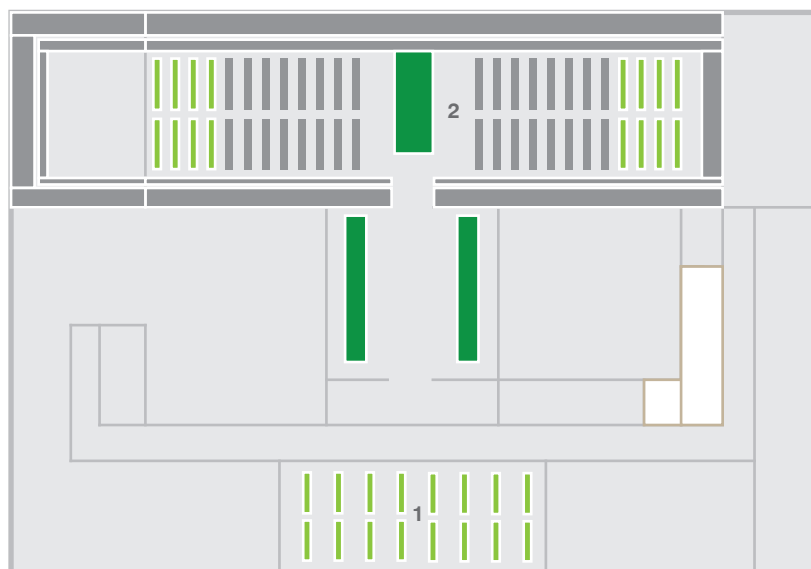
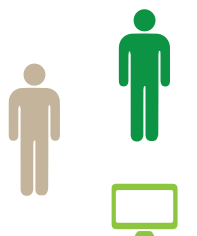
REFERENCE DESK TRADITIONAL



REFERENCE WITH COMPUTER AND LIBRARIAN  
SPREAD OUT ON SEVERAL FLOORS



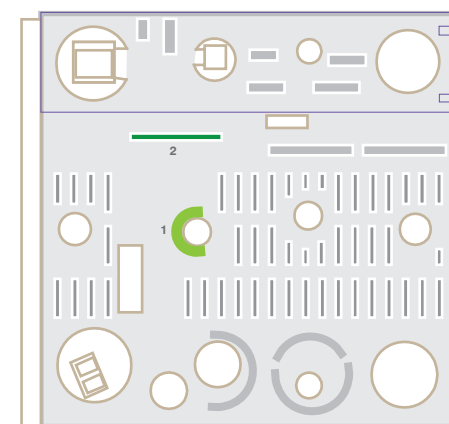
REFERENCE WITH COMPUTER AND LIBRARIAN  
ON ONE FLOOR



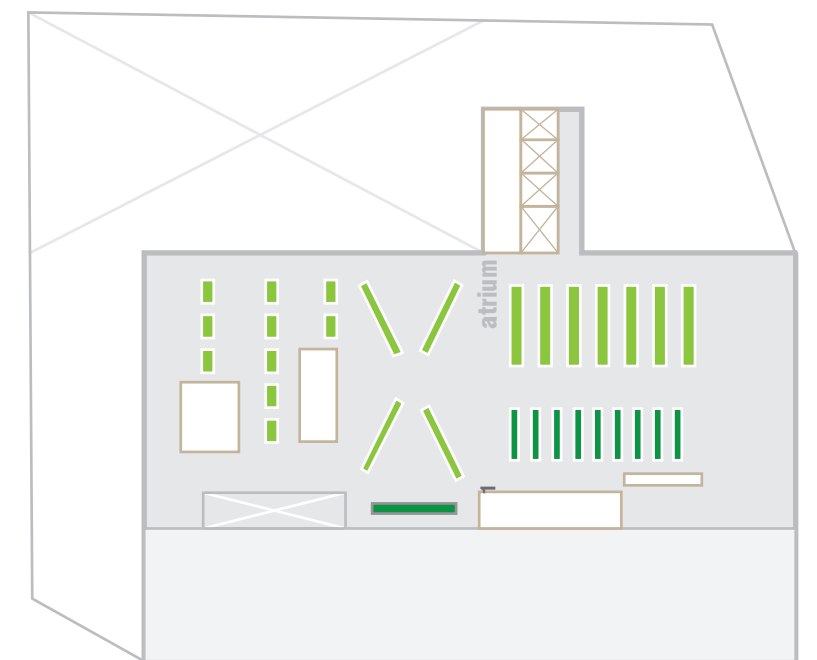
3rd floor



INFORMATION | 2nd floor



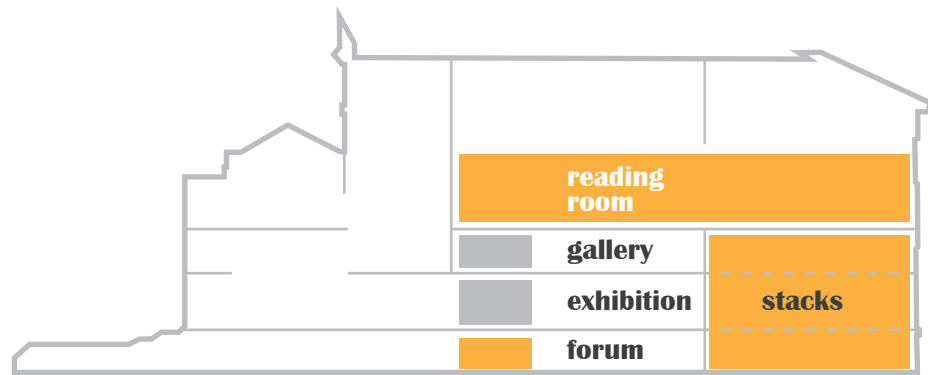
LIBRARY | 3rd + 4th floor



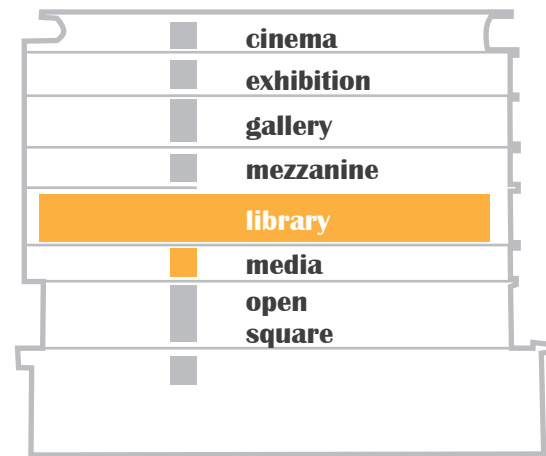
MIXING CHAMBER | 5th floor

# PRECEDENTS REFERENCE

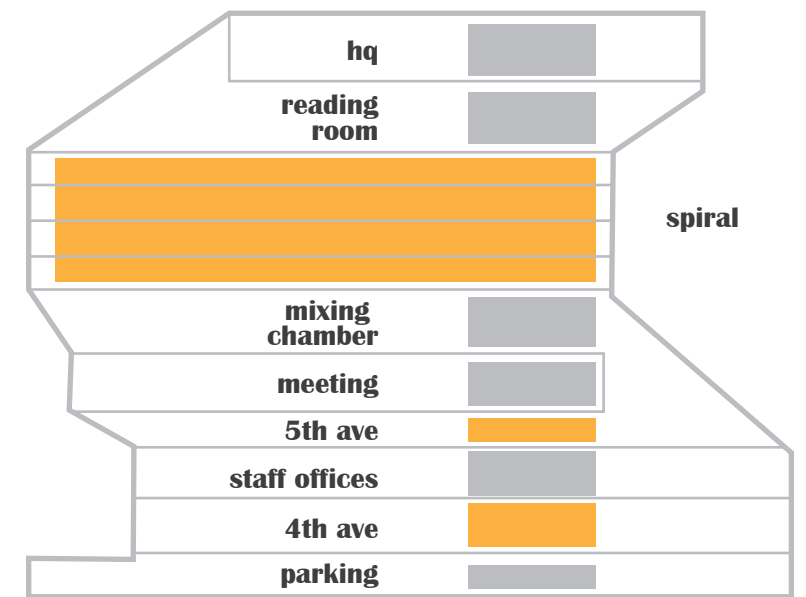




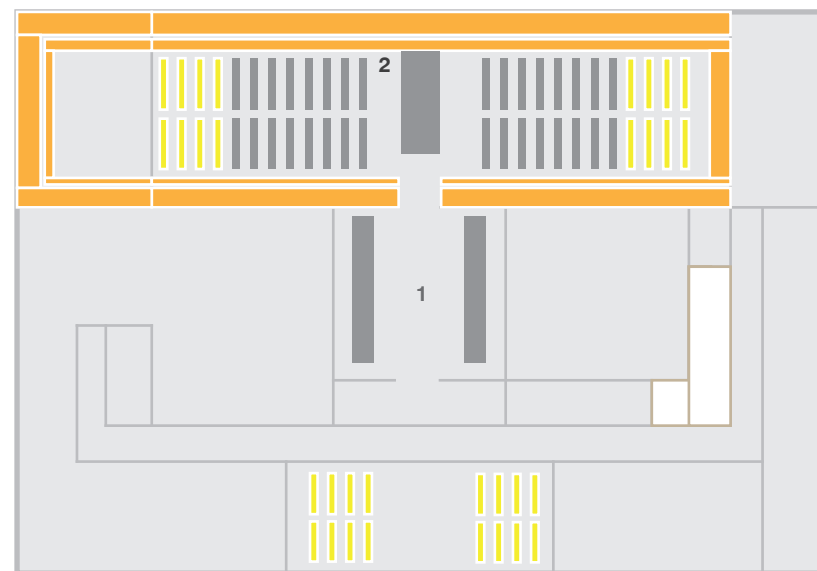
New York Public Library: **2 collection floors**



Sendai Mediatheque: **2 collection floors**

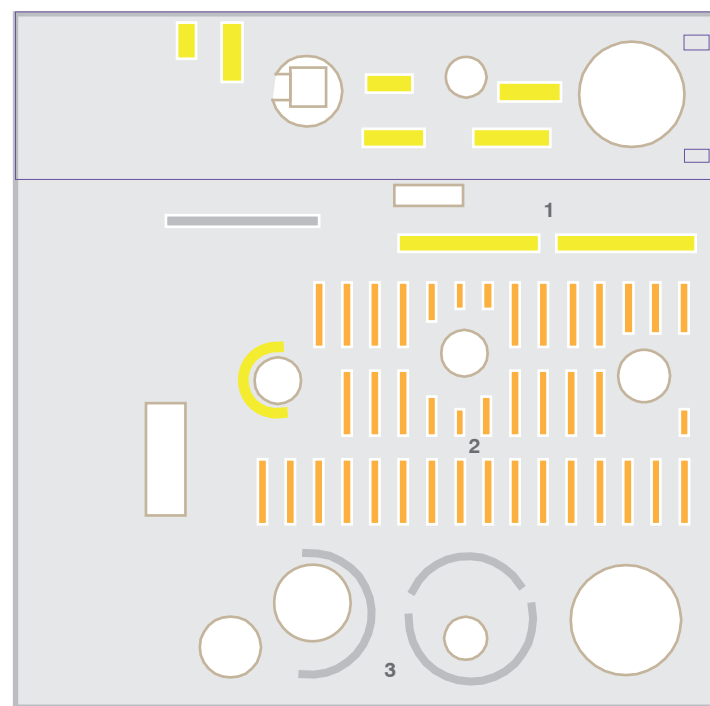


Seattle Public Library: **3 collection floors**

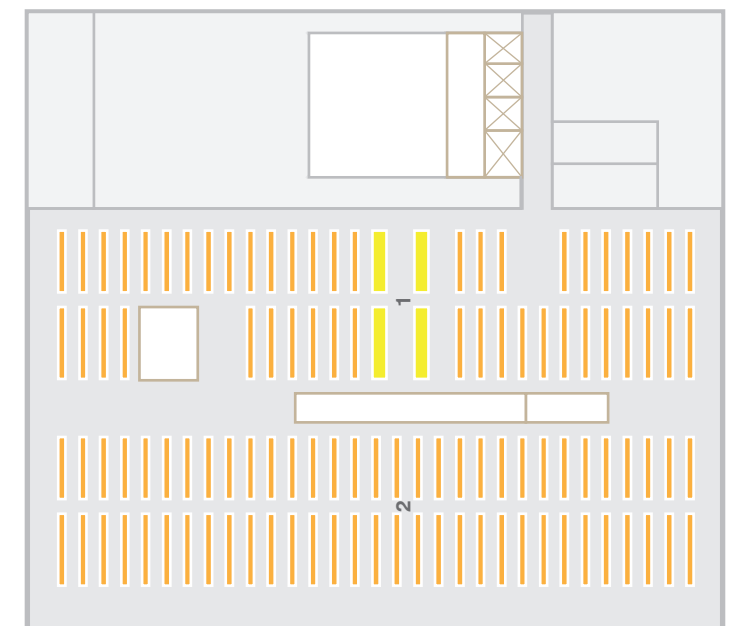


3rd floor

- digital source
- physical sources
- 1. computer desks
- 2. books stacks
- circulation

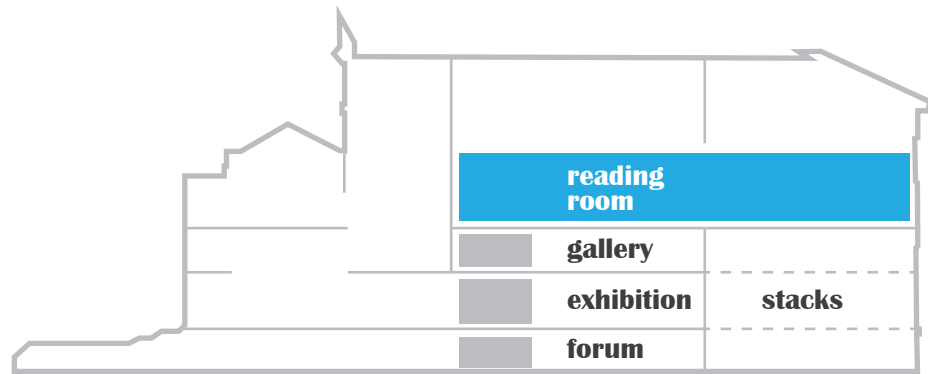


LIBRARY | 3rd floor

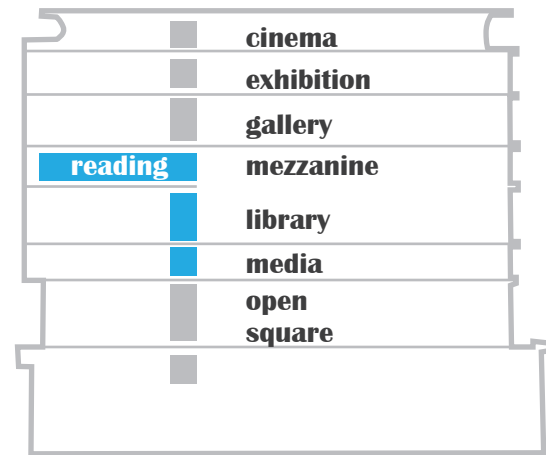


SPIRAL | 6th -9th floor

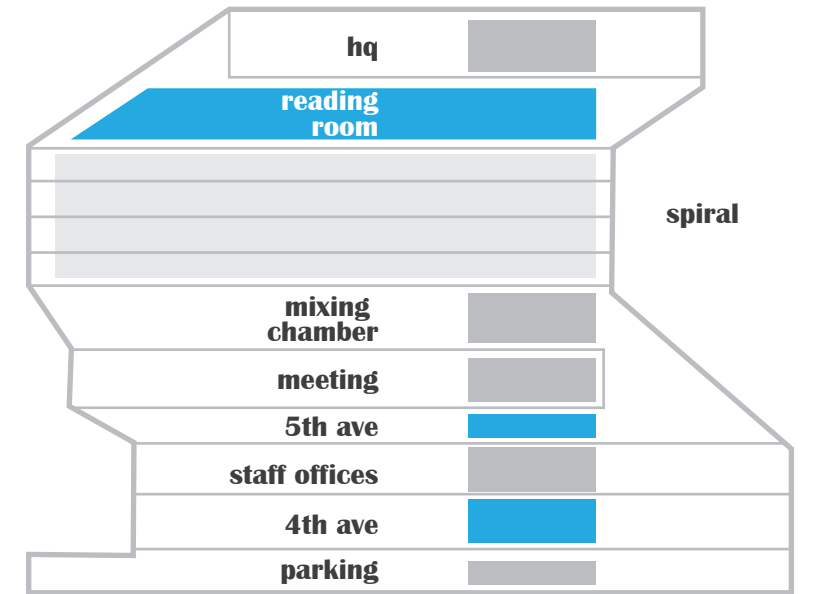
# PRECEDENTS COLLECTION



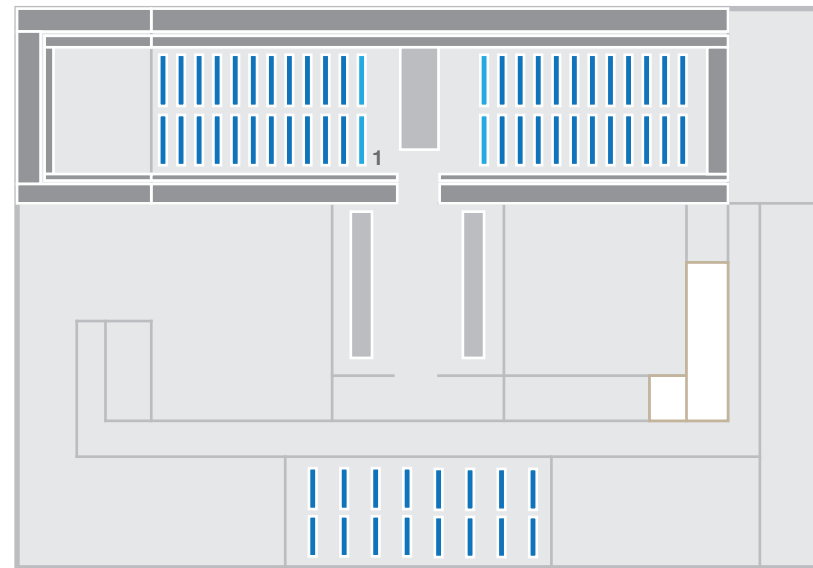
New York Public Library: **3rd floors**



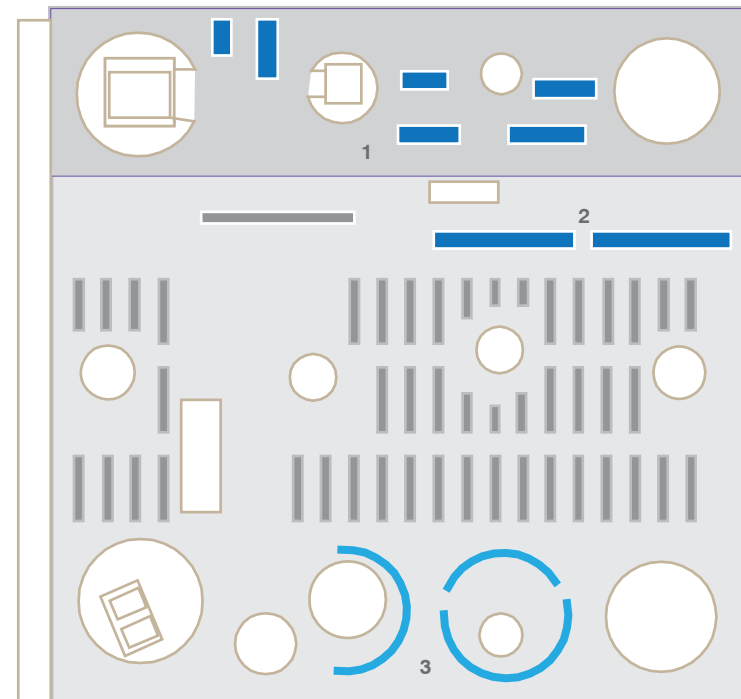
Sendai Mediatheque: **4th floors**



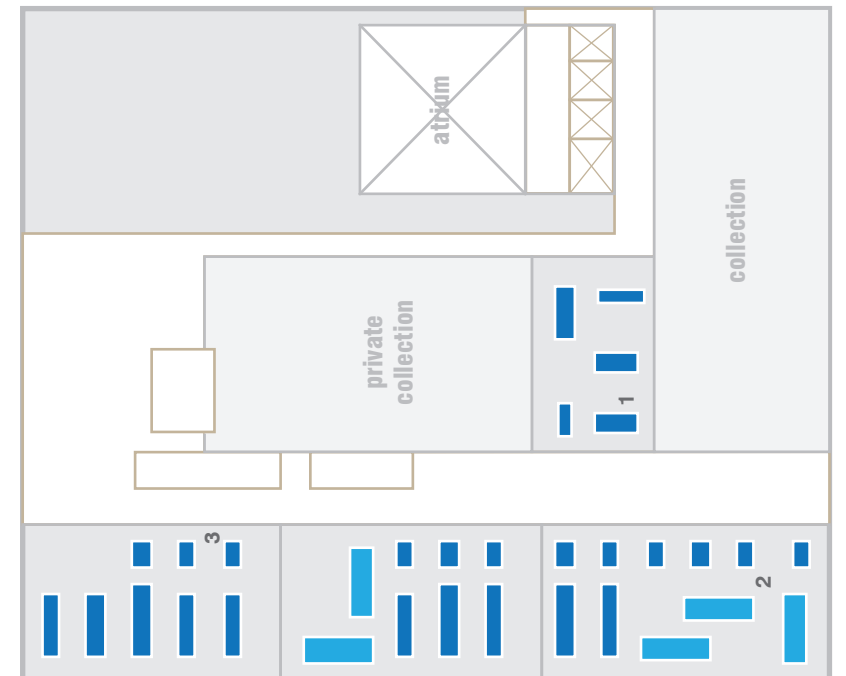
Seattle Public Library: **10th floor**



3rd floor

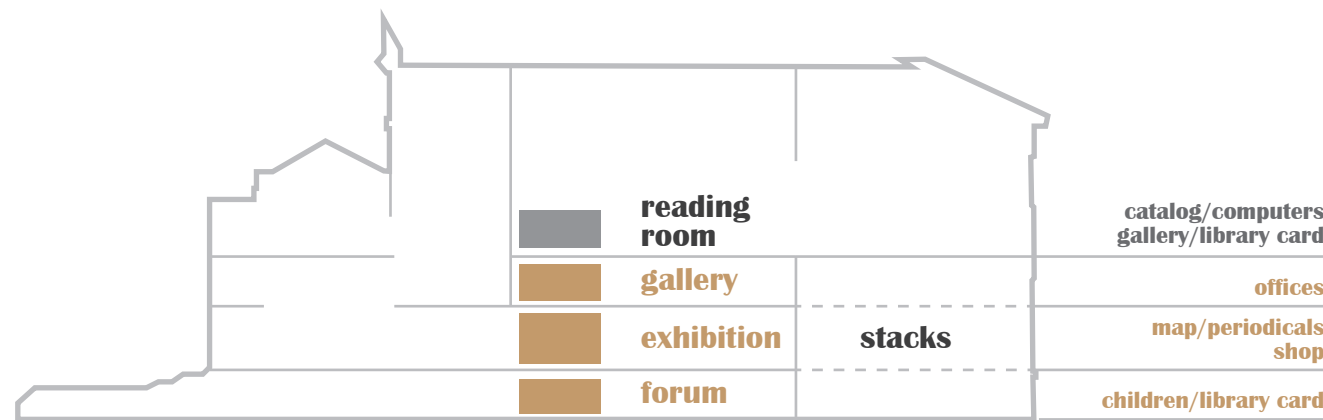


LIBRARY | 3rd + 4th floor

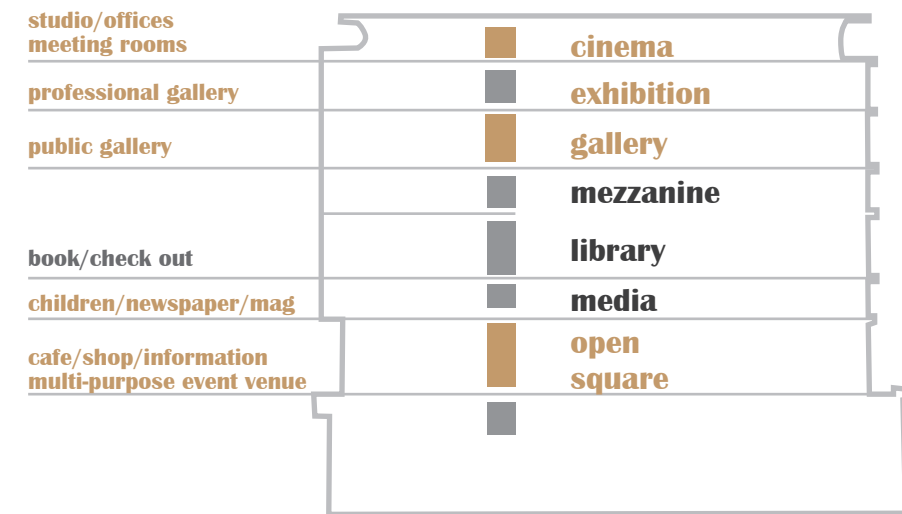


READING ROOM | 10th floor

# PRECEDENTS READING ROOM



New York Public Library



Sendai Mediatheque

children's collection

newspaper/magazine

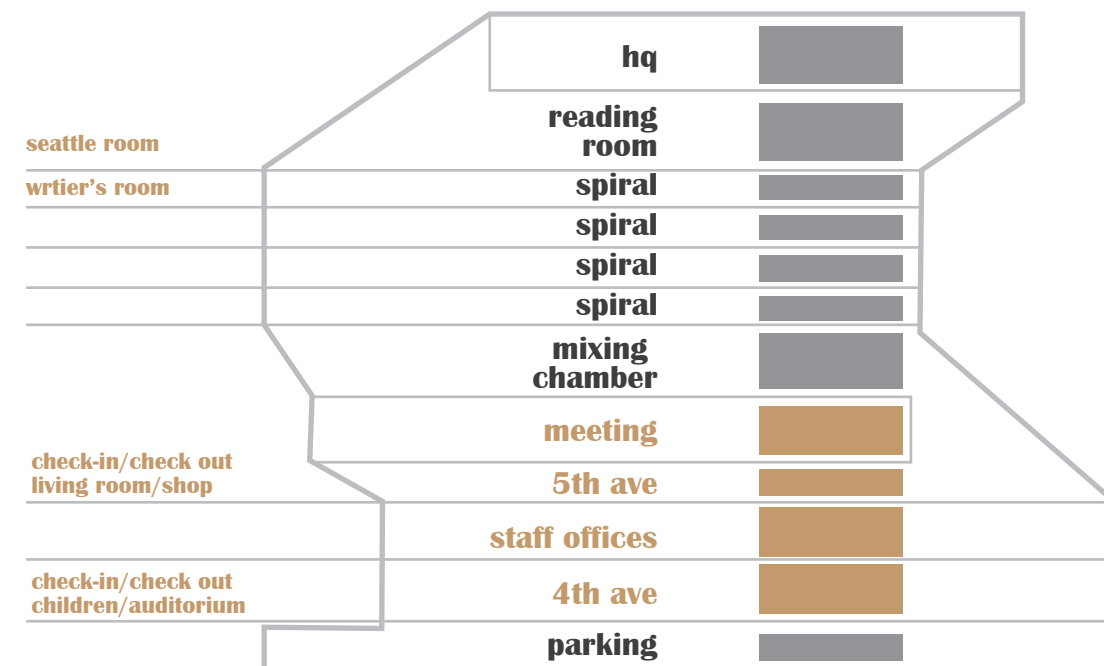
meeting room/office space

gallery/exhibition

auditorium

cafe/shop/public space

## PRECEDENTS COMMUNITY SPACES



Seattle Public Library

# CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

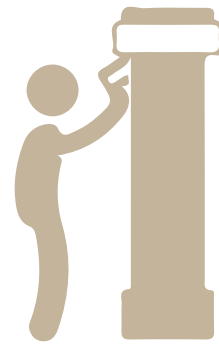
**VISUAL**

**ACOUSTICS**

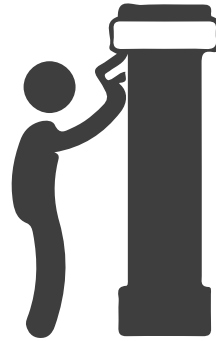
**FLEXIBILITY**

**ELEMENTS**

shhhh...



shhhh...



## WHAT DO YOU THINK A PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOULD BE?

first thing people think of when they come to a community, serve as a **PORTAL TO RESOURCES**

a **COLLECTION OF SPACES** that supply people based on their needs

**NON-JUDGEMENTAL** space for people to explore their interests

a **DESTINATION** for people to visit for public access to information

## WHAT ARE SOME CURRENT ISSUES WITH THE LIBRARY?

book stacks are too tall, you can't see the people behind the stacks which creates **SERVICE AND SECURITY** issues

the **BIG WEED** is happening to clean out uncirculated material and there are **NOT ENOUGH COMPUTERS** for public access

the amount of books on shelves and signage are **OVERWHELMING** and hard to differentiate

the amount of **COLLECTION CAN'T BE ACCESSED** by Google search.

'google can bring you back 100,000 answers, and librarian can bring you back to the right one'  
by Neil Gaiman

# CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

## SYRACUSE ONONDAGA PUBLIC LIBRARY DOWNTOWN BRANCH LIBRARIANS

WHAT DO YOU THINK A PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOULD BE?

GRADUATE STUDENT:

It is no longer a repository of books,  
it is a place to share information

Knowledge of the past is going through  
Digital Presevation. Knowledge constantly being  
created due to general knowledge transfer.  
RELEVANT AND TIMELY INFORMATION IS THE KEY

We should reinvsion how we market ourselves...Add tools  
INSTEAD OF A PLACE TO ABSORB OR FIND KNOWLEDGE  
IT SHOULD BE A PLACE OF CREATION WHICH PUTS  
KNOWLEDGE IN PRACTICE

PROFESSOR:

PLATFORM FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
Provide Tools for Development to create an employeable community  
Adaptable to Community wants and needs

**Bad Libraries Building Collections**  
**Good Libraries Build Services**  
**Great Libraries Build Communities**

**MAKING CONNECTIONS IN COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDE.** NOT JUST ACCESSING  
OUTSIDE INFORMATION, BUT ALSO FROM EACH OTHER

**COMMUNITY RESOURCE FROM EACH OTHER** point to people in the direction to find  
information  
**COMMUNITY PROFILE** community member or business, club or group can be catalogued and  
held in a library.  
**COMMUNITY SHELF** reflect the community in what it creates  
**HUMAN LIBRARY** check out a person to talk to for their expertise and interest in showing a skill

CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

**SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
PROFESSOR / GRADUATE STUDENT

## WHAT KIND OF SPACES WOULD YOU LIKE?

### VISUAL

no nooks, **VISUALLY OPEN** spaces so librarians can see what's going on

bright spaces with **NATURAL LIGHTING** and less artificial lighting

### ACOUSTICS

**ACOUSTIC VARIATION** of zones for quiet reading and zones for activity and conversation

### FLEXIBILITY

there should be **TRANSFORMABLE, MULTI-PURPOSE** spaces for different types of events

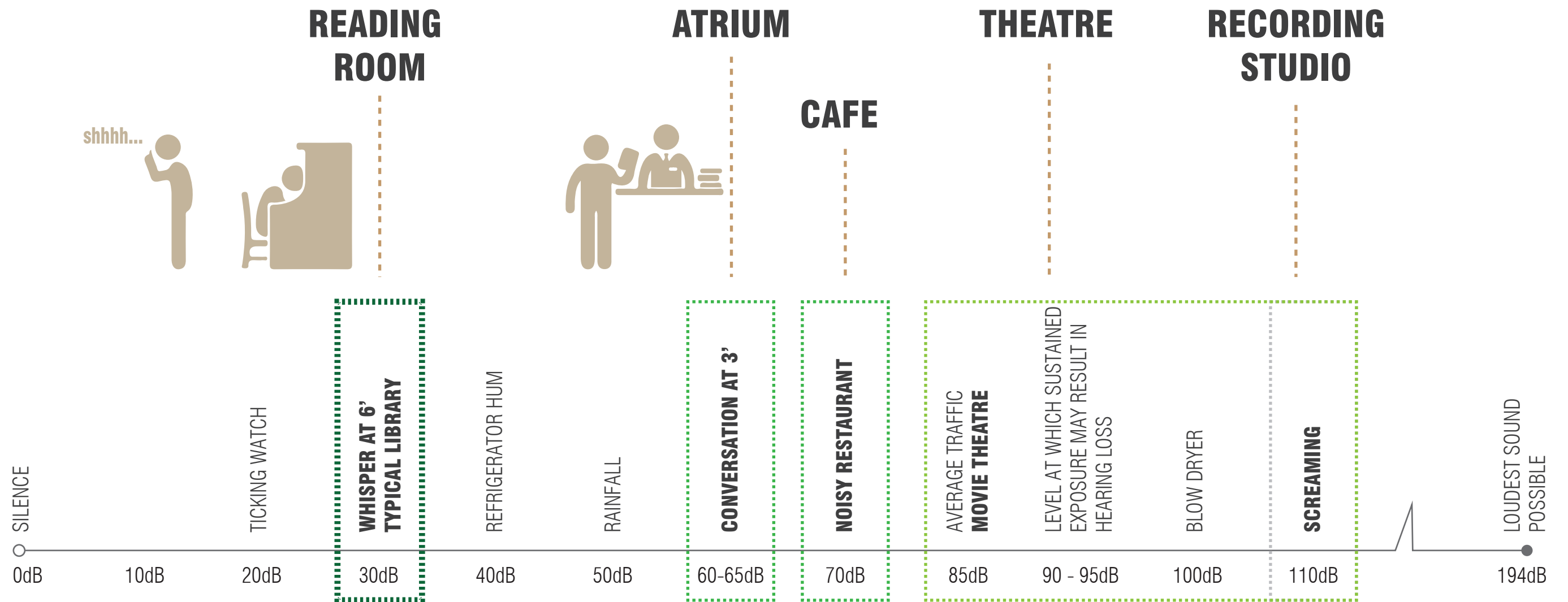
flexible spaces with lower shelves and **NO IMPOSING STRUCTURE**

### ELEMENTS

shelves on wheels, so they can be **MOBILE**

**VISUAL DISPLAY** of book covers instead of textual display of book titles

## REQUESTS FROM EXPERTS

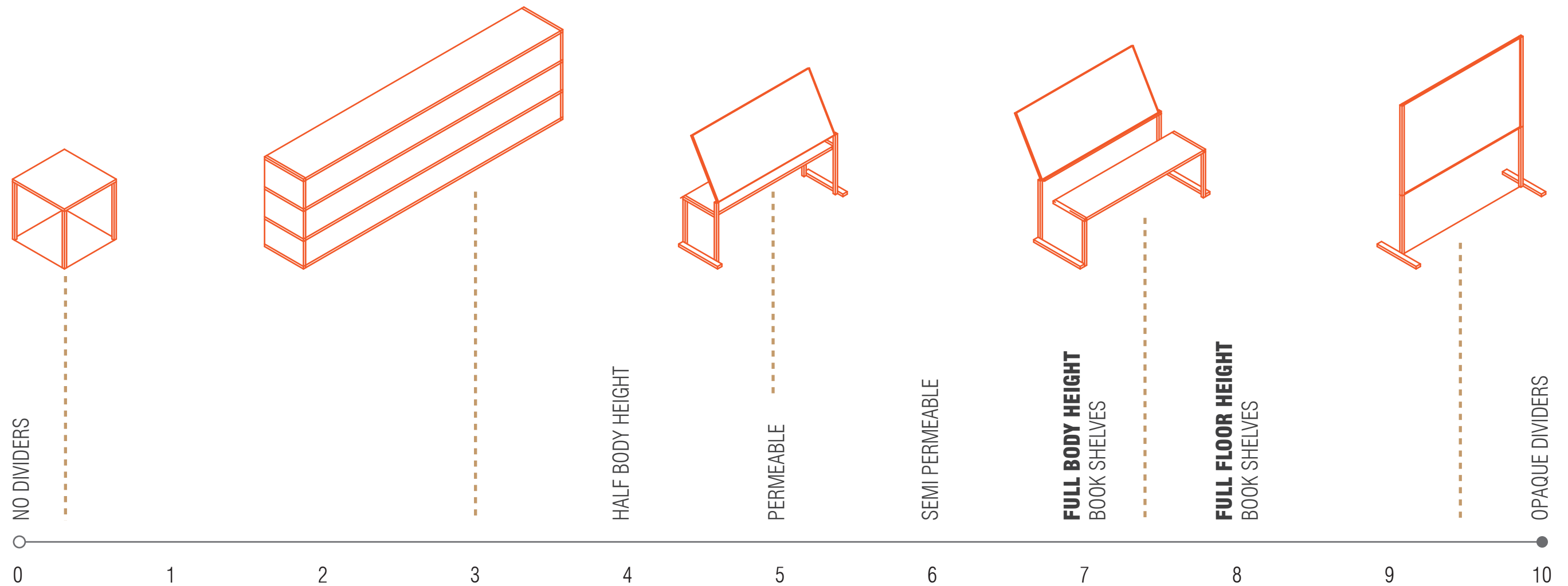


## SOUND VARIATIONS

**ACOUSTIC VARIATION** of zones for quiet reading and zones for activity and conversation

**RESPONSES TO REQUESTS** SOUND PROMXIMITY





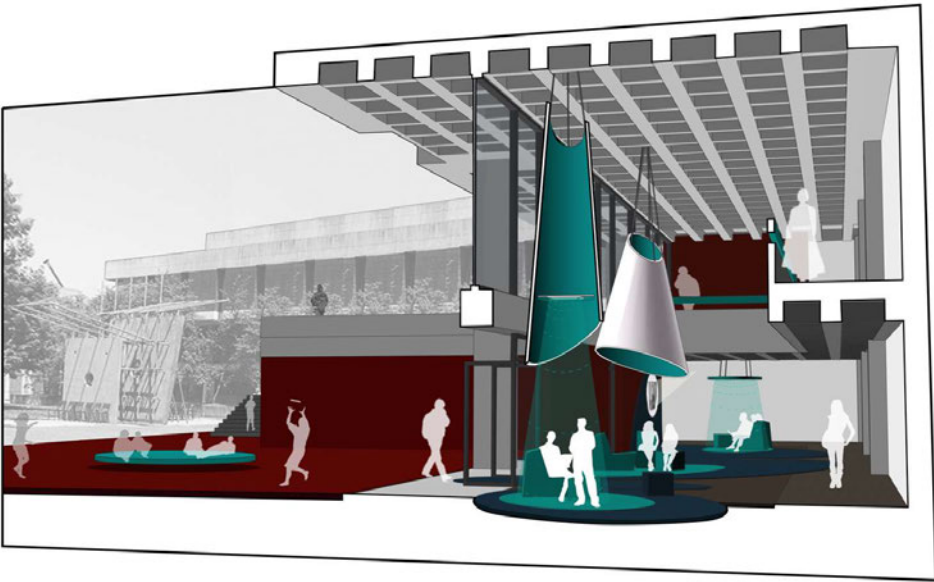
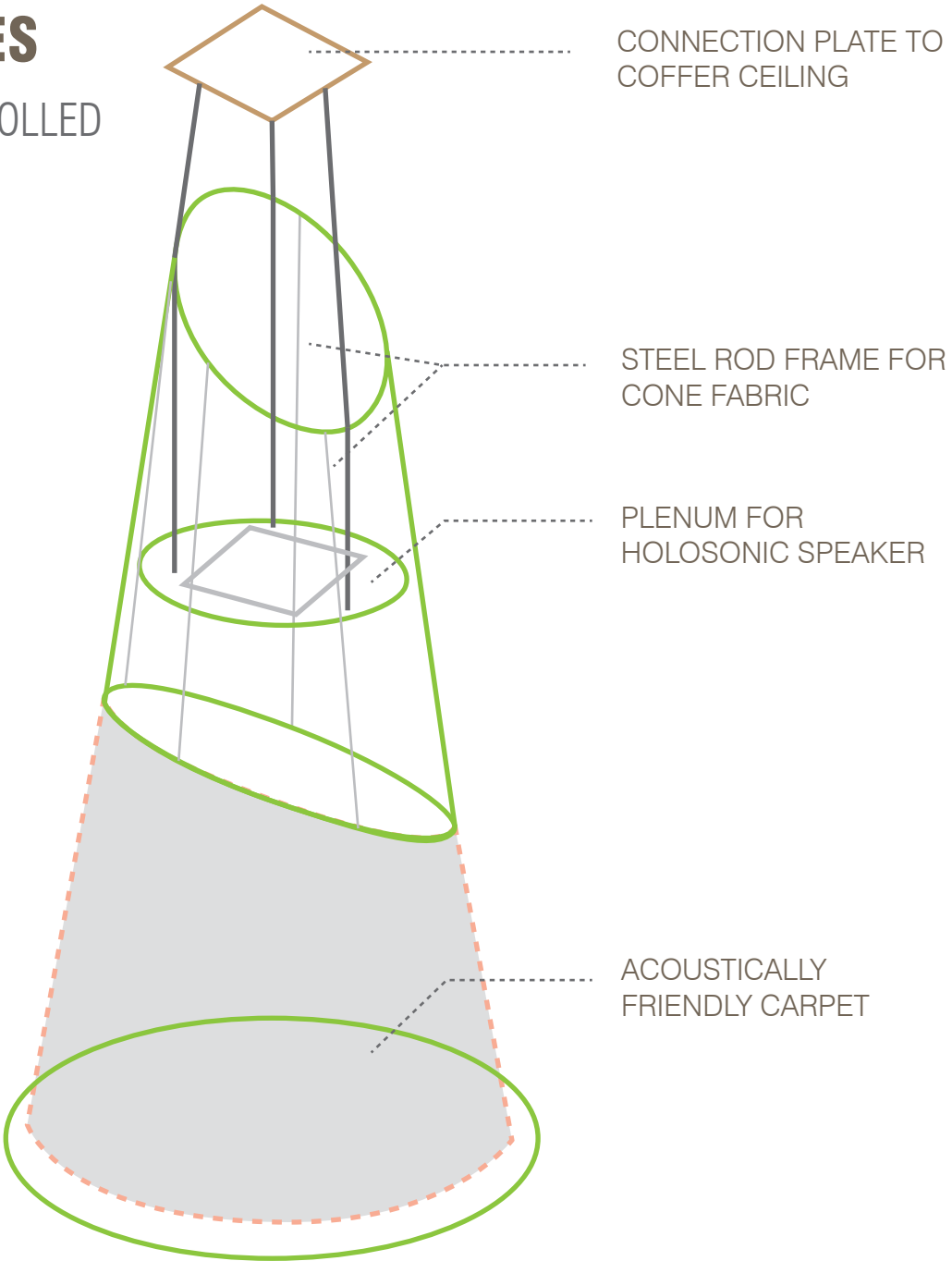
## DIVIDERS

no nooks, **VISUALLY OPEN** spaces so librarians can see what's going on  
there should be **TRANSFORMABLE, MULTI-PURPOSE** spaces for different types of events  
flexible spaces with lower shelves and **NO IMPOSING STRUCTURE**

**RESPONSES TO REQUESTS** VISUAL PROMXIMITY

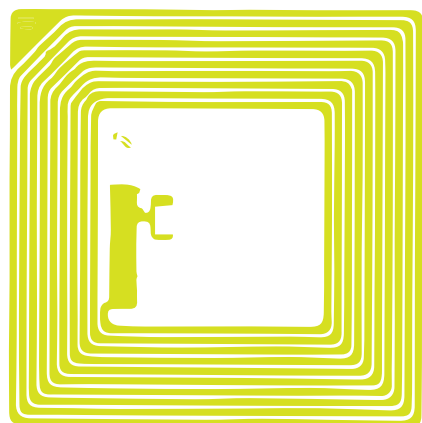
**SOUND LOUNGES**

ACOUSTICALLY CONTROLLED  
VISUALLY OPEN



Sound Lounge. Digital image. Architizer. Architizer, n.d. Web. 14 Apr. 2014.

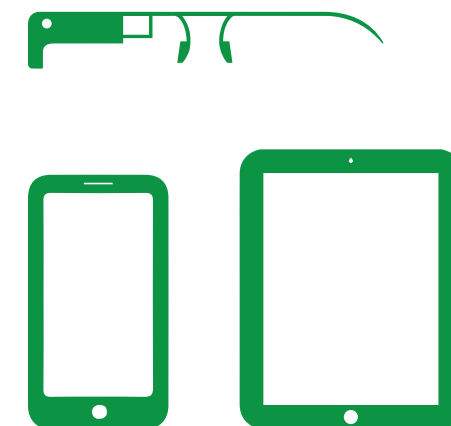
**RESPONSES TO REQUESTS VISUAL AND SOUND PROMXIMITY**



**RFID** ATTACHED TO THE BOOK



**READ RFID IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM** TO TRACK LOCATION OF BOOKS

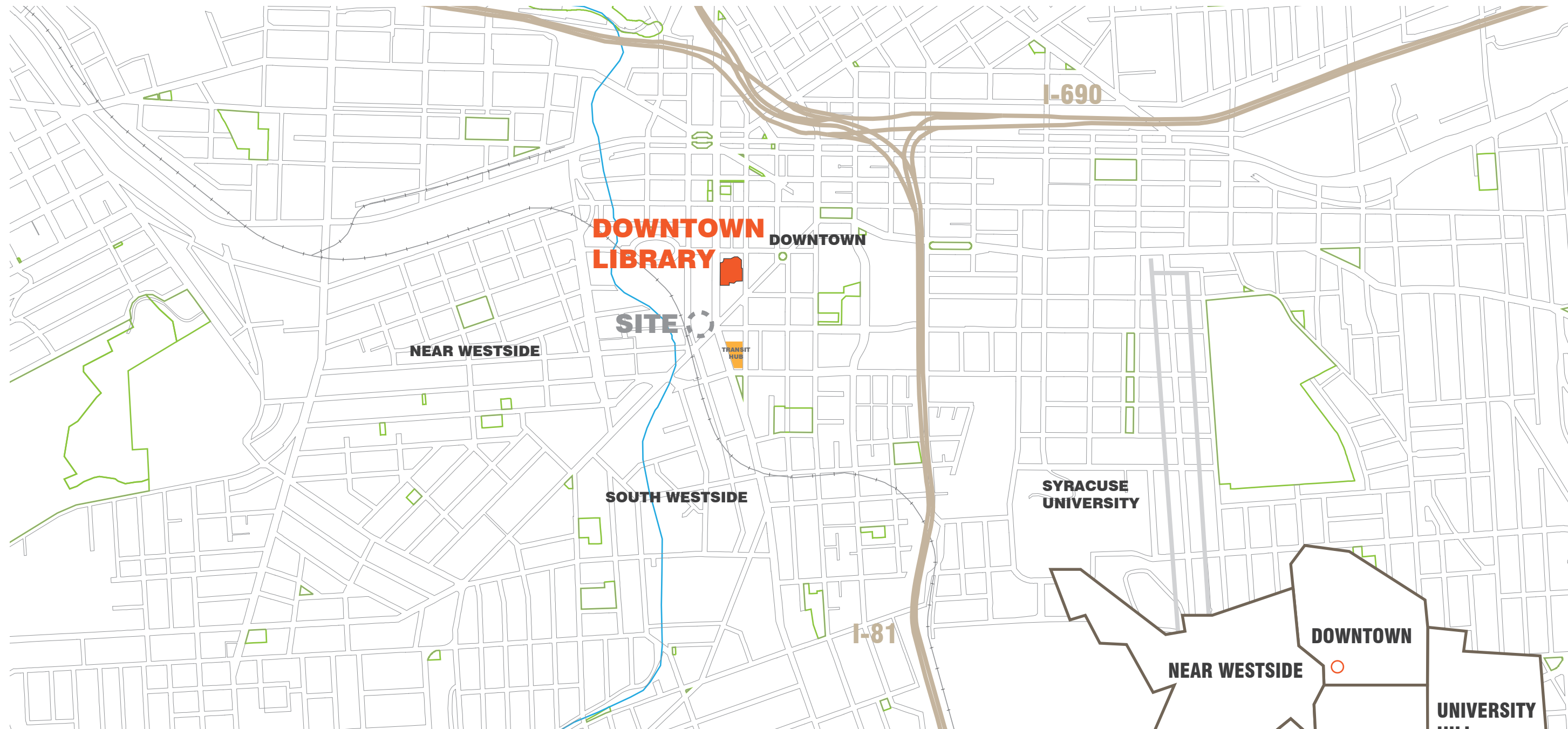


**GPS SYSTEM** TRACKING SYSTEM OF LIBRARY 3D MODEL TO INDICATE LOCATION

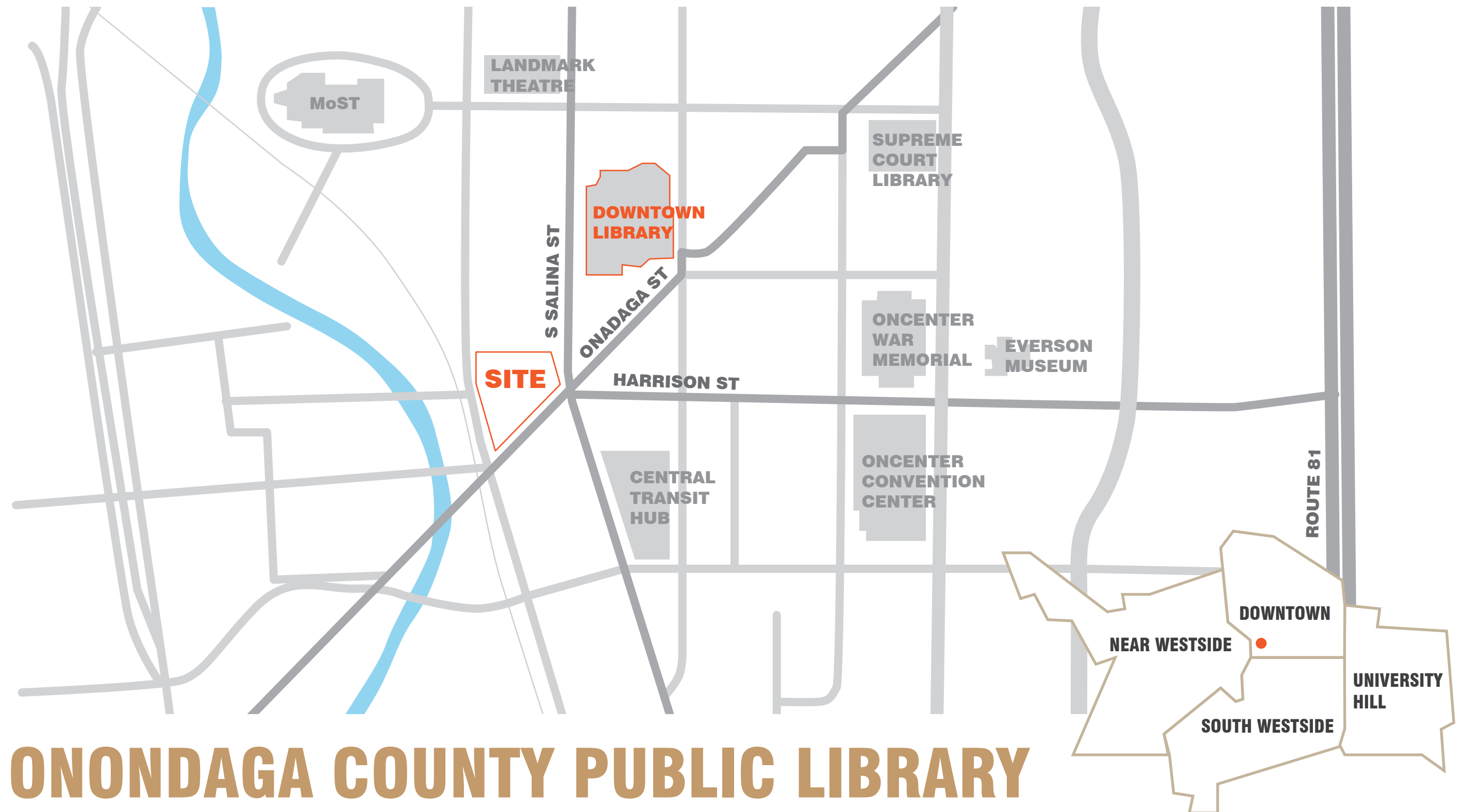
INTERGRATE THE EXISTING **RFID TAG WITH GPS TRACKING SYSTEM** FOR BOOKS

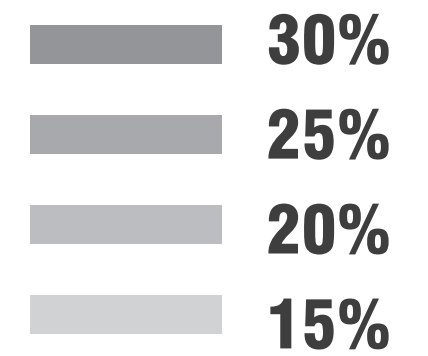
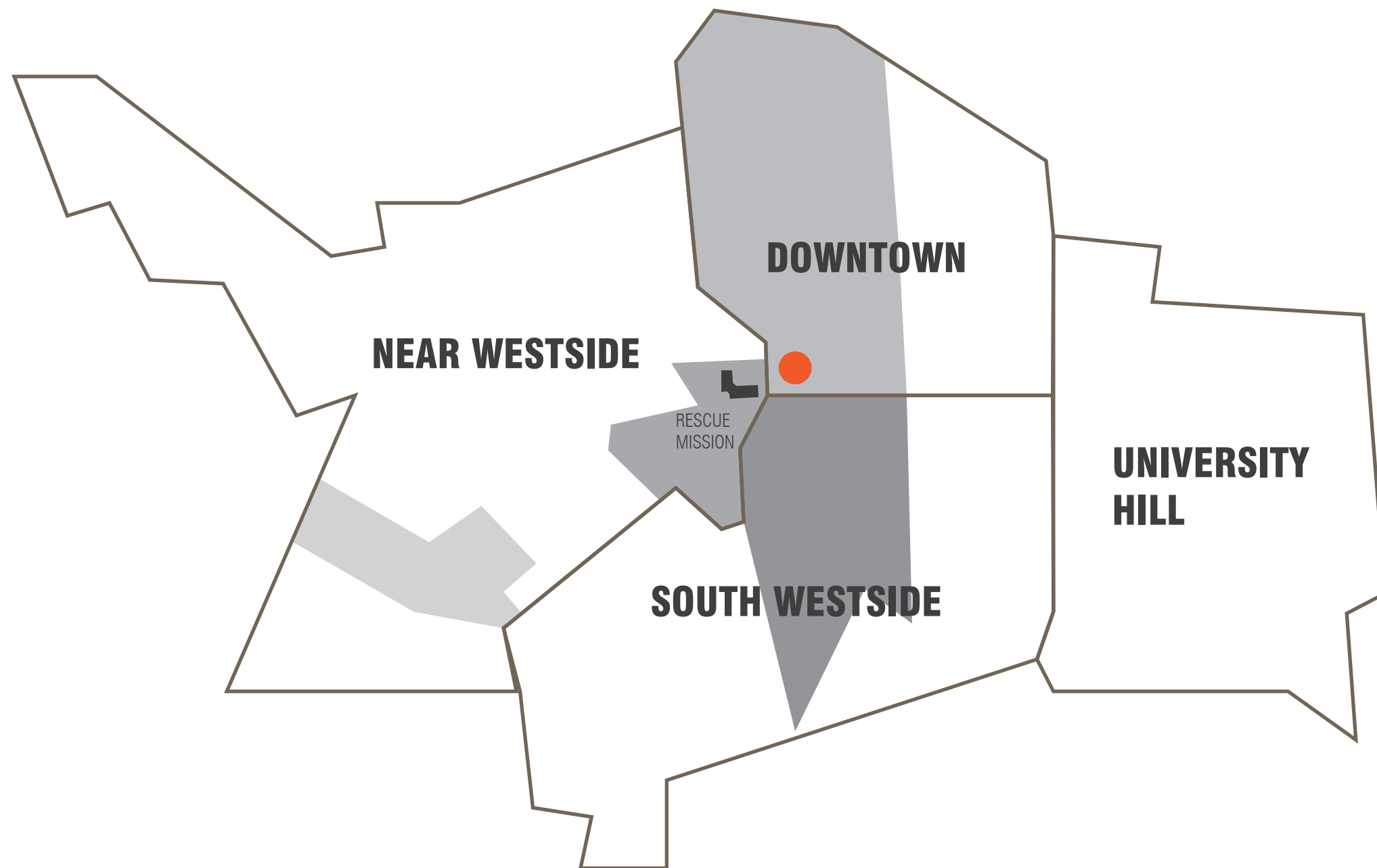


**RESPONSES TO REQUESTS** MOBILITY



# ONONDAGA PUBLIC LIBRARY DOWNTOWN





### PUBLIC SERVICE

- JOB RESOURCES
- TAX FORMS
- GRANT APPLICATION

### READING/STUDY

- COMPUTER CLASSES
- INTERNET ACCESS

### BOOKS

## SITE DEMOGRAPHICS UNEMPLOYMENT





**L5** Administration Offices  
Geneology Collection [Books/Spaces]  
3 Meeting Rooms [By Reservation]  
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]



**L4** Info Counter [General Questions]  
Children Collection [Books/Spaces]  
Teen Collection [Books]  
ESL [Tutoring/Books]  
Star Center [Blind Readers]  
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]



**L3** Info Counter [General Questions]  
Office Space [Librarian]  
Telephone Reference Room  
Public Restrooms  
Stacks  
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]  
24 Public Computer [1hr/session 2 session/day]  
Foundation Application  
Job Resources



**L2** Info Counter [General Questions] 2 Librarians  
Service Counter [Library Cards, Book Reserve] 2 Librarians  
Check Out Counter 2 Librarians  
Circulating Books  
DVD/CD ROM  
2 Catalogue Computer [Standing]  
6 Public Computers [15 min/session 2 session/day] [Standing]  
Open Desks [Conversation/Reading/Laptops]  
Tax Return Forms



**L1** Auditorium [Weekly Movie/Documentary Showing]

# ONPL EXISTING PROGRAM

**MAKING CONNECTIONS IN COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDE.** NOT JUST ACCESSING OUTSIDE INFORMATION, BUT ALSO FROM EACH OTHER

**COMMUNITY RESOURCE FROM EACH OTHER** point to people in the direction to find information  
**COMMUNITY PROFILE** community business, club or group can be catalogued and held in a library.  
**COMMUNITY SHELF** reflect the community in what it creates  
**HUMAN LIBRARY** check out a person to talk to for their expertise and interest in showing a skill

**ADMINISTRATION**



**SUPPORT**



**BOOKS**



**READING/STUDY**



**PUBLIC SERVICE**



**COLLECTIVE**



**ADDITIONAL PROGRAM**

COLLECTIVE SPACE  
cafe style tables [discussion] HUMAN LIBRARY

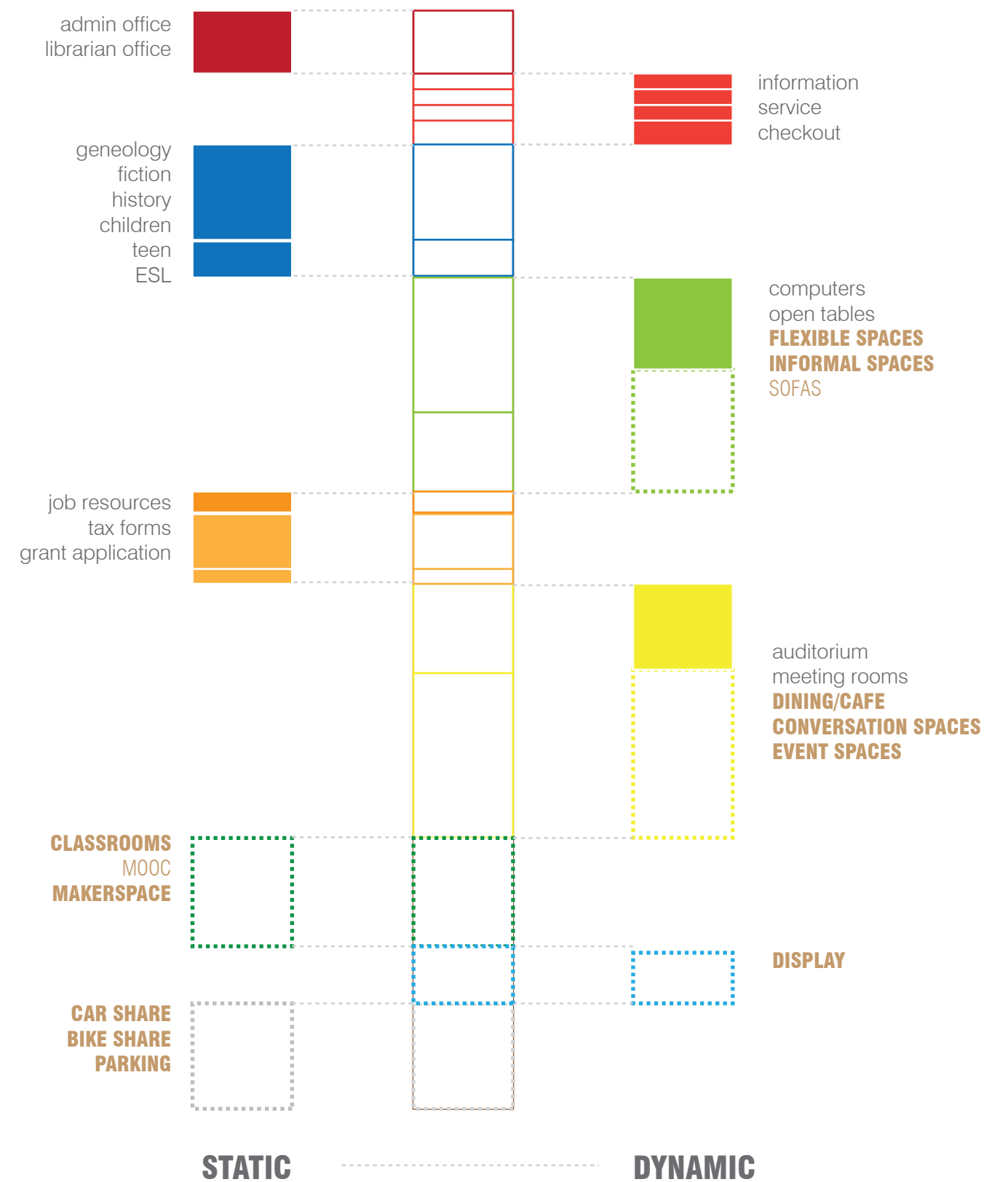
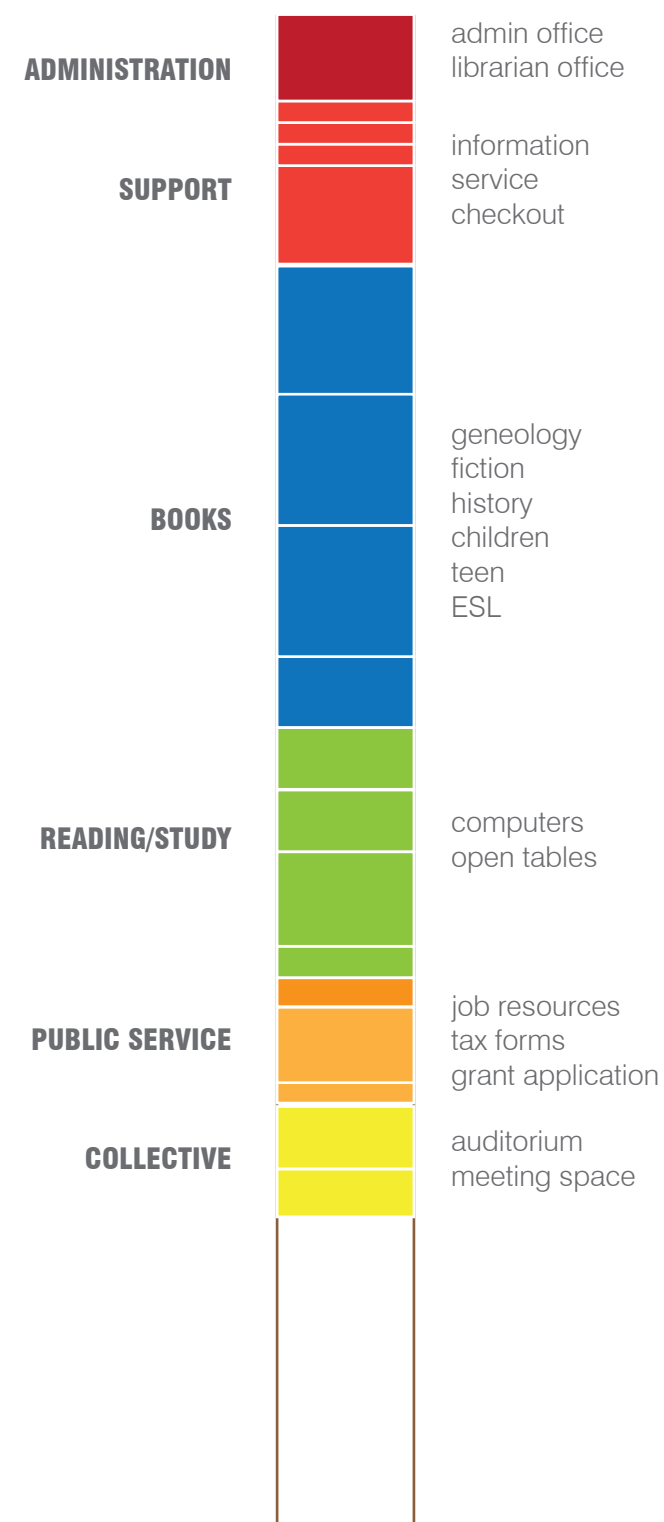
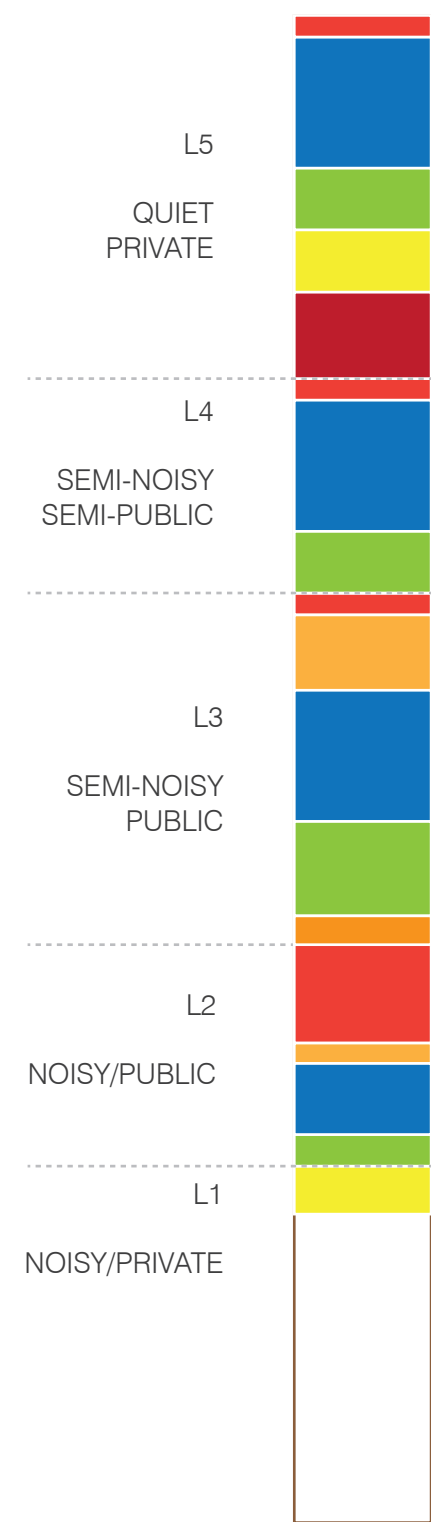
MEETING ROOMS  
large group meeting room [20-30 people]  
small group meeting space [5-15 people]

MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

CLASSROOM  
computer classrooms  
language/  
MOOC classroom

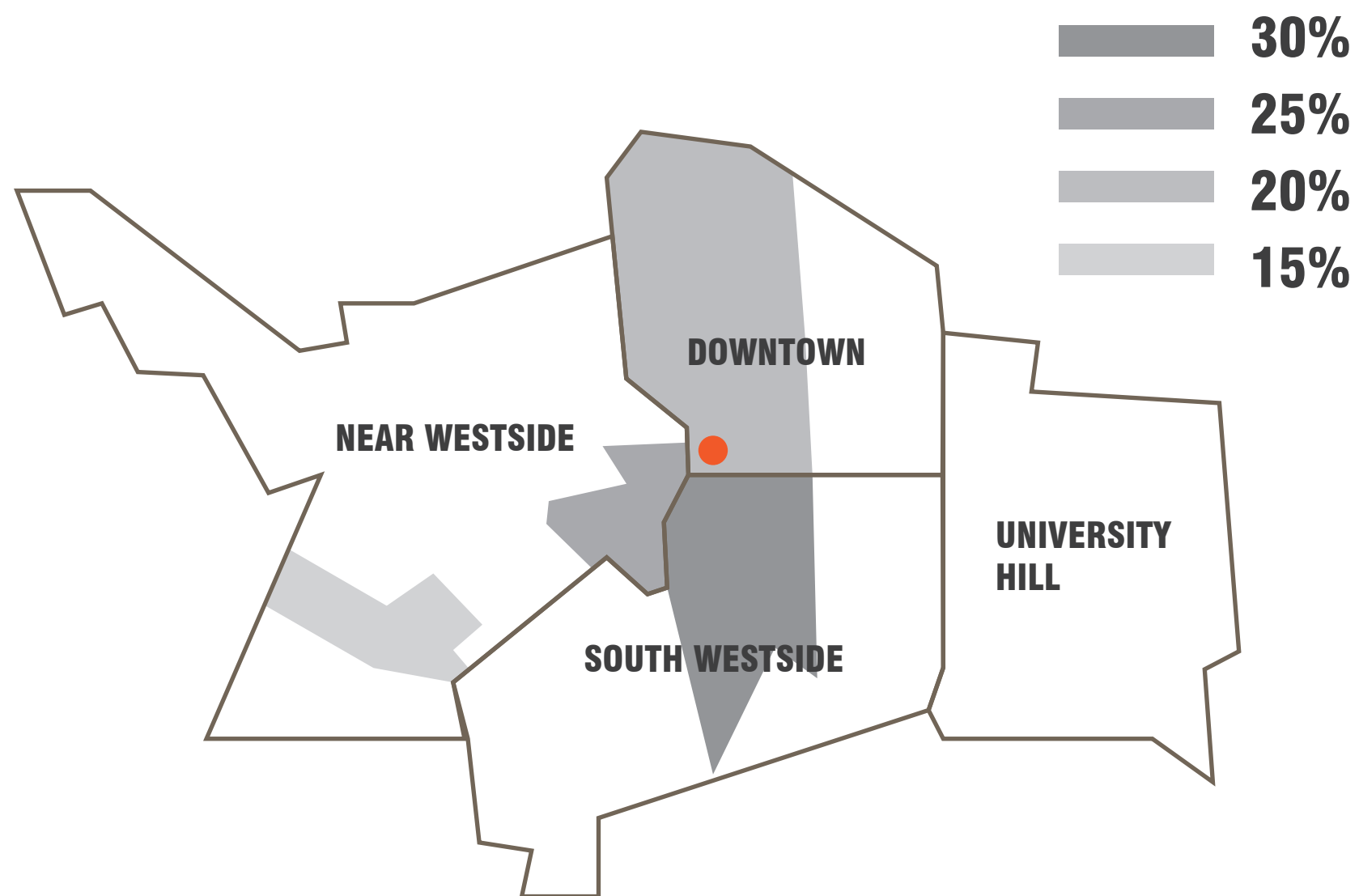
WORKSHOP SPACES MAKERSPACES [learn and create]  
3D printers, lazer printers


CARSHARE PROGRAM



# ONPL PROPOSED PROGRAM





- LEARN**  **CLASSROOMS**  
MASSIVE OPEN  
ONLINE COURSES
- CREATE**  **MAKERSPACE**  
3D PRINTER/ LAZER CUTTER  
AND VARIOUS TOOLS FOR  
CREATION
- EXCHANGE**  **DISPLAY**  
COMMUNITY RESOURCES  
AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
COLLABORATION
- SHARE**  **CAR SHARE**  
**BIKE SHARE**  
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE  
FOR COMMUNITY GROWTH

## PROGRAM ADDITIONS FOR UNEMPLOYED DEMOPGRAHICS

-  **CLASSROOMS**  
MOOC  
**MAKERSPACE**
-  **DISPLAY**
-  **CAR SHARE**  
**BIKE SHARE**

## PUBLIC SERVICE

JOB RESOURCES  
TAX FORMS  
GRANT APPLICATION

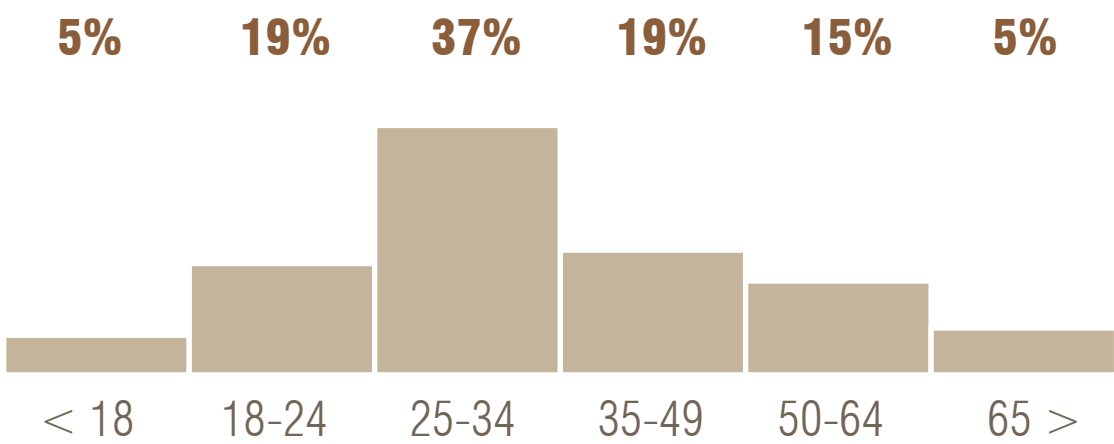
## READING/STUDY

COMPUTER CLASSES  
INTERNET ACCESS

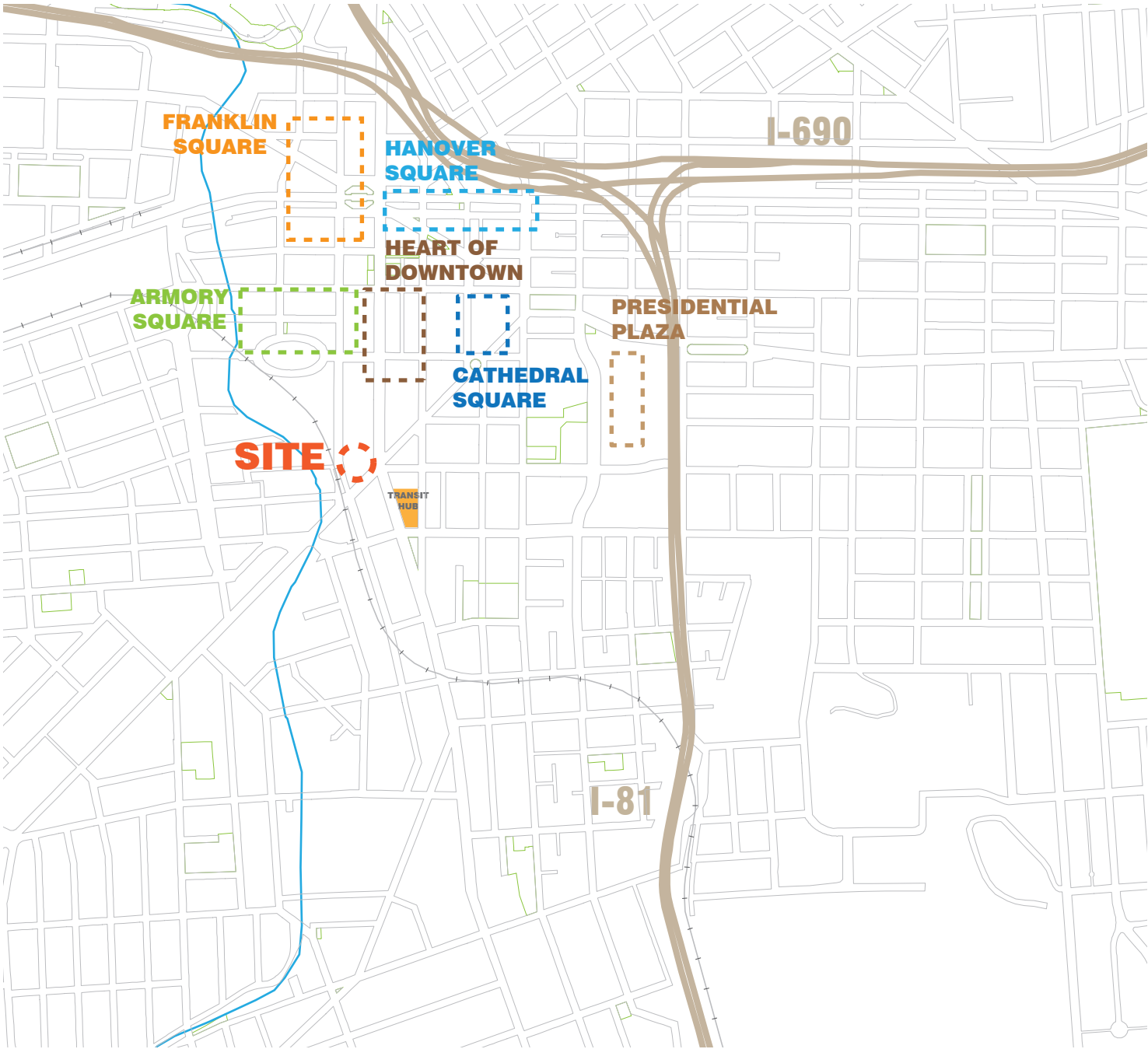
# SITE DEMOGRAPHICS UNEMPLOYMENT

# 2,700 DOWNTOWN POPULATION

AGE OF DOWNTOWN RESIDENT'S IS 30.1 YEARS



60% OF RESIDENTS BETWEEN 25 AND 34 YEARS OF AGE HAVE A **BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER**



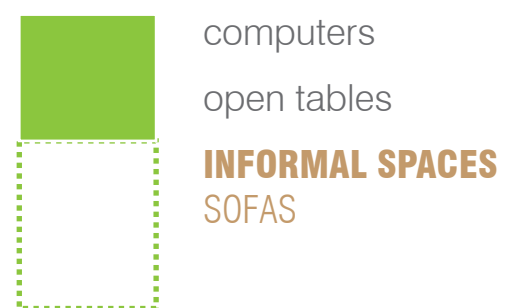
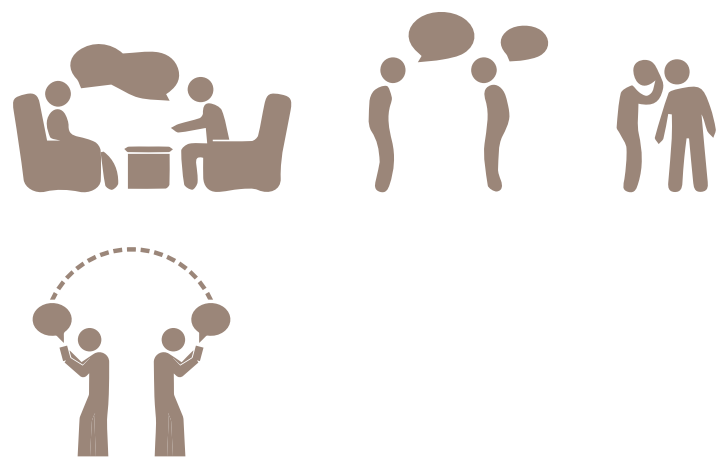
## SITE DOWNTOWN RESIDENTIAL GROWTH



EXISTING

ADDITION

ADDITION

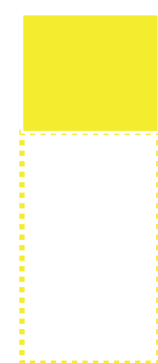


computers  
open tables

**INFORMAL SPACES**  
SOFAS



PATRON TO TECHNOLOGY



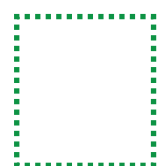
auditorium  
meeting room  
**DINING/CAFE**  
**CONVERSATION SPACES**  
**EVENT SPACES**



PATRON TO PATRON



**DISPLAY**

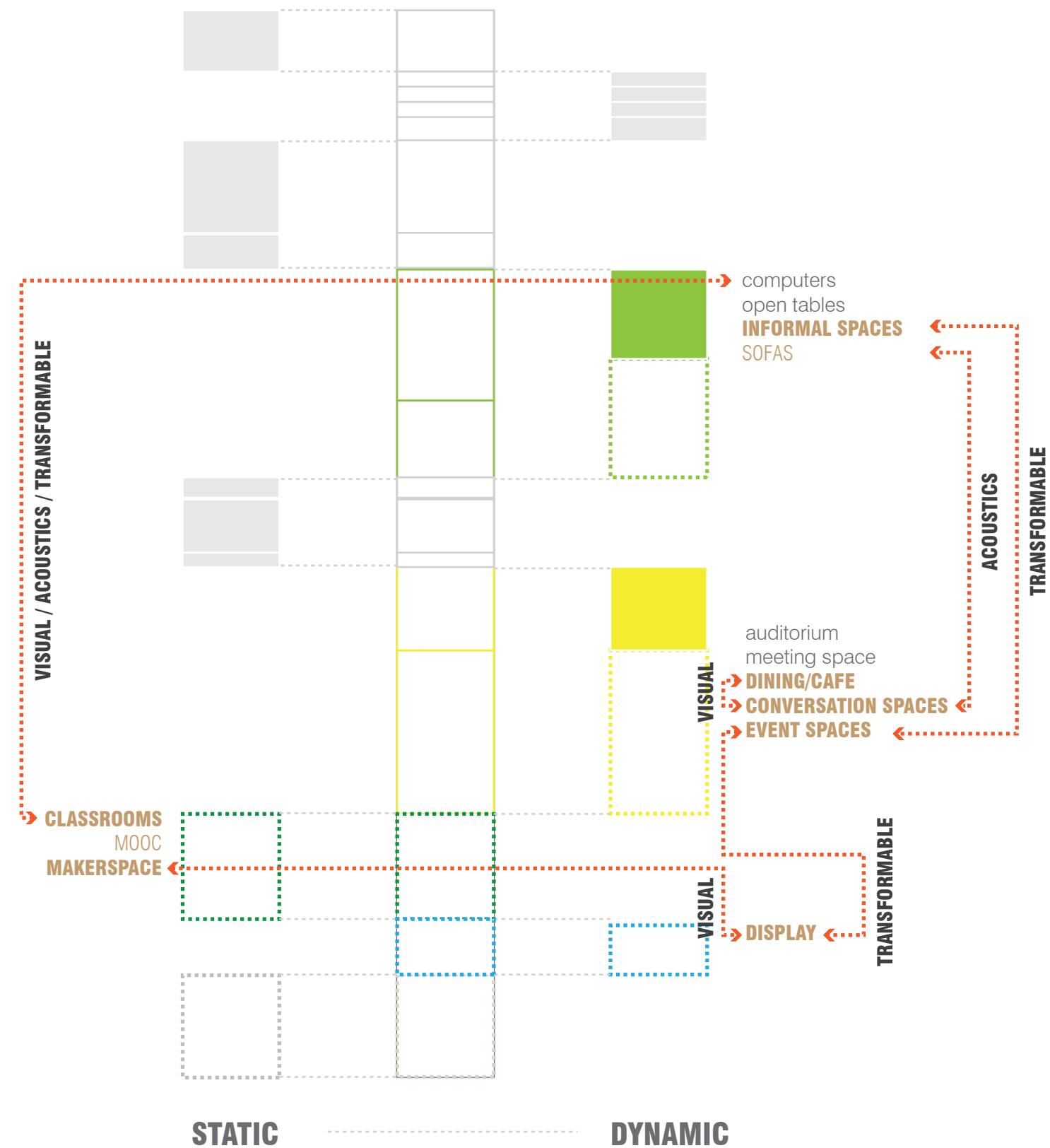


**CLASSROOMS**  
MOOC  
**MAKERSPACE**



**CAR SHARE**  
**BIKE SHARE**  
**PARKING**

# ONPL PROPOSED PROGRAM



**SURROUNDING:**  
Close to Museum of Science and Technology, Landmark Theatre, Everson Museum of Art, the Oncenter Convention Center and Memorial.



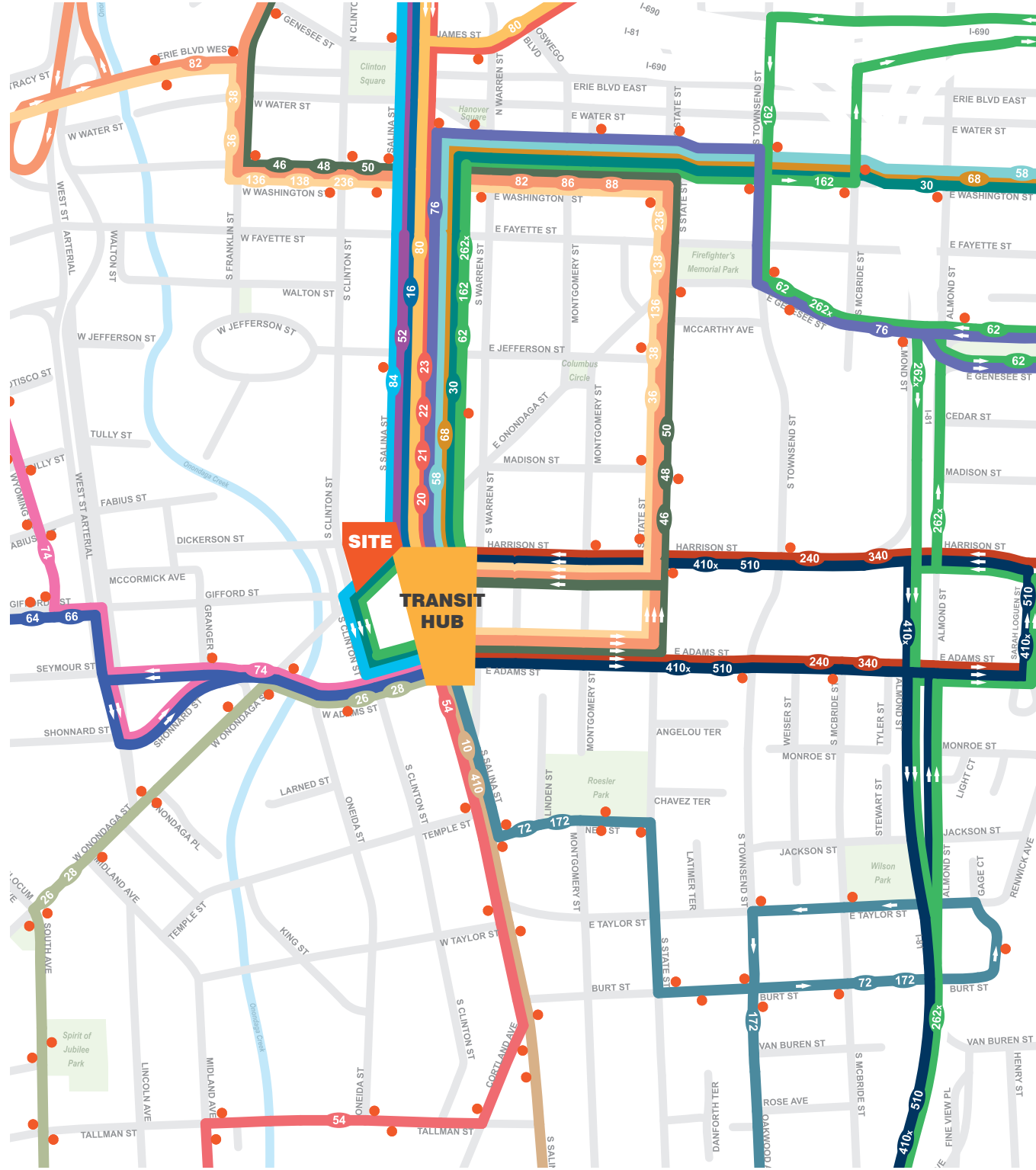
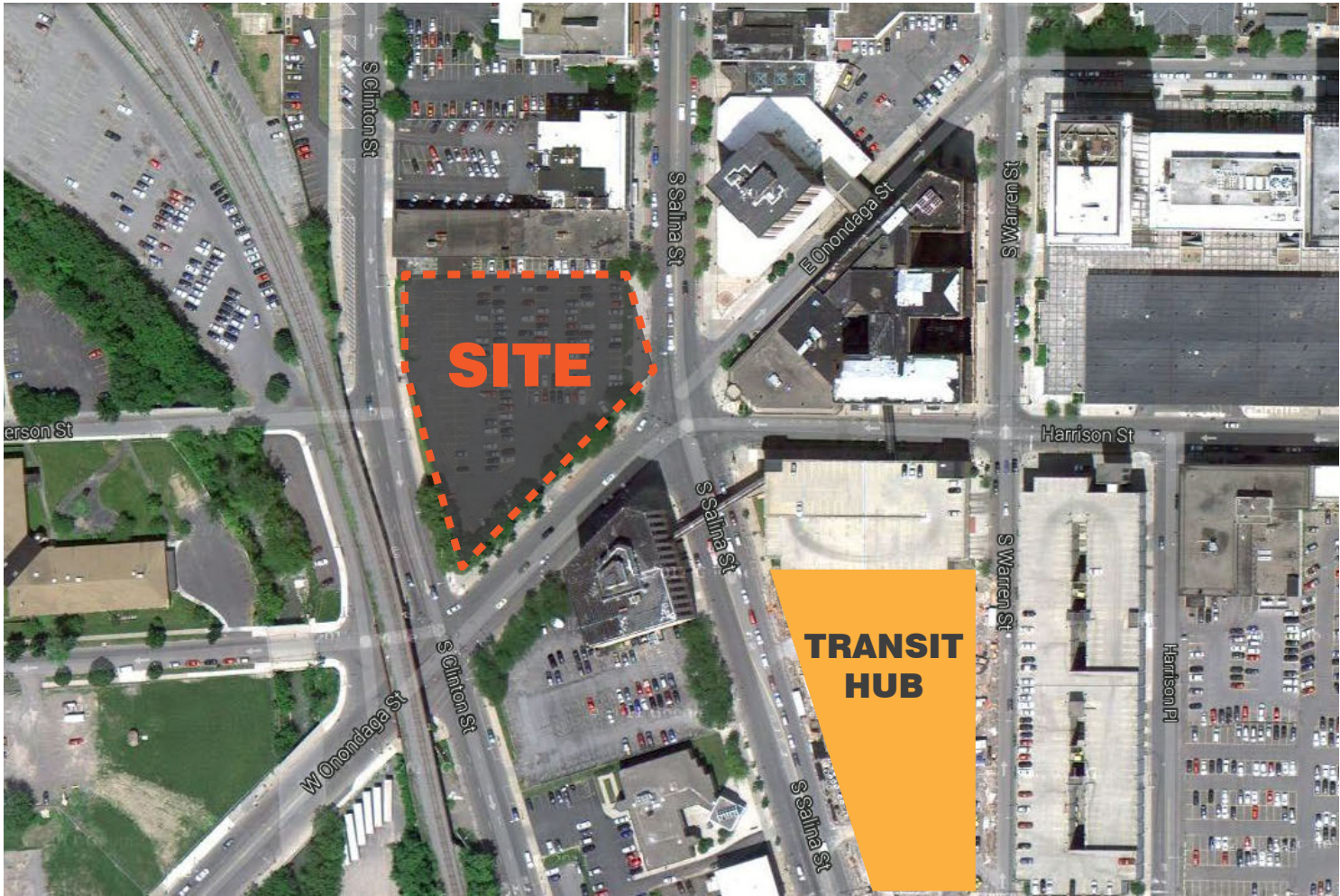
**SITE** PROXIMITY TO DOWNTOWN ATTRACTIONS



# SITE SYRACUSE DOWNTOWN

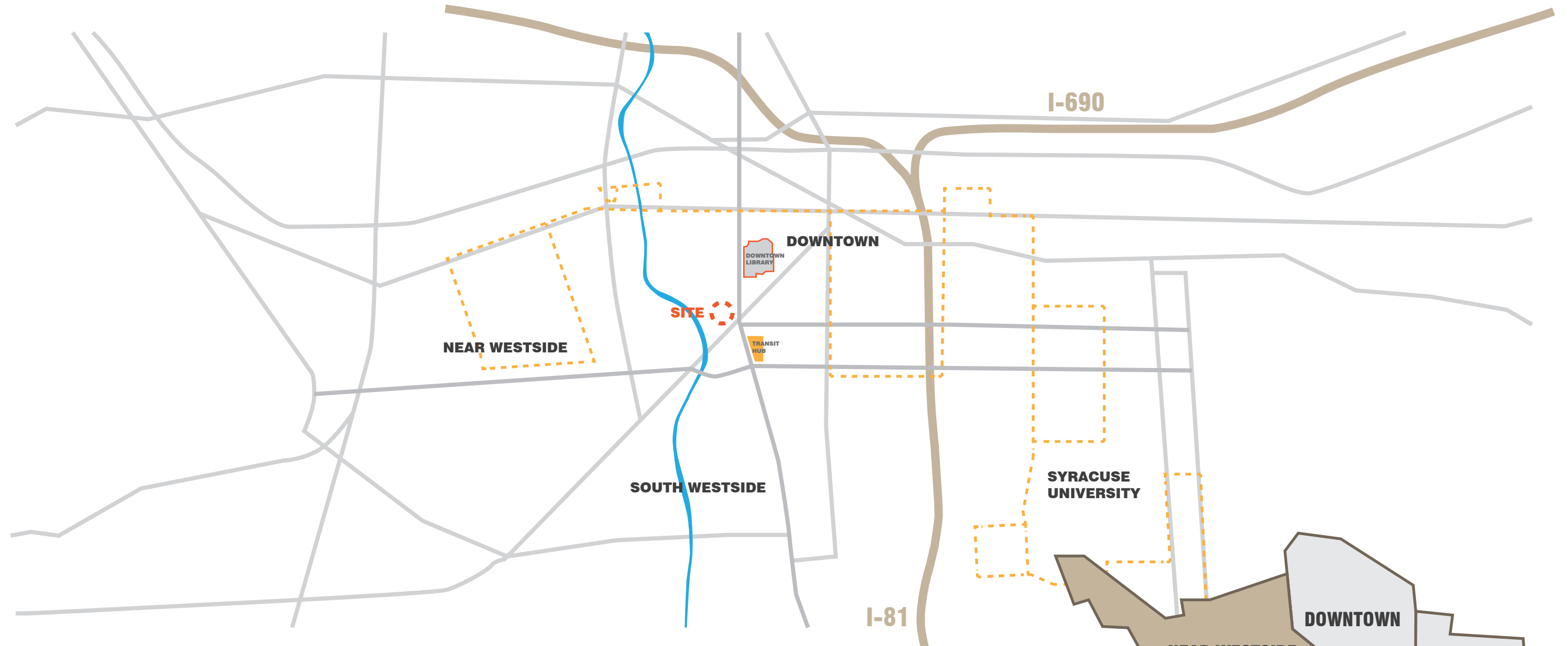




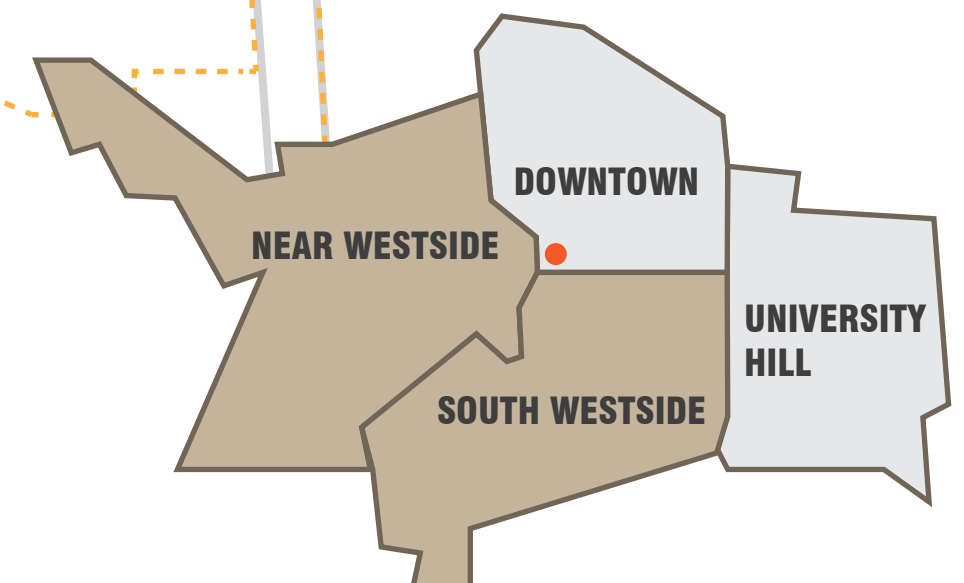


- |                                |   |                                   |                                |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 South Salina                | 36 West Genesee - Camillus Commons            | 58 Parkhill                       | 76 East Genesee - Salt Springs |
| 410 Nedrow                     | 38 Auburn - Elbridge                          | 62 Fayetteville                   | 80 Grant Boulevard             |
| 16 North Salina                | 136 Camillus                                  | 162 Manlius via 690 - Widewaters  | 82 Baldwinsville               |
| 20 James - Lamson              | 138 Auburn - Taunton                          | 262x Manlius Express via 481      | 86 Henry Clay                  |
| 21 James - Sunnycrest          | 236 Auburn                                    | 64 West Onondaga - Western Lights | 88 North Syracuse              |
| 22 James - Route 298           | 46 Liverpool - Route 57 - Great Northern Mall | 66 Grand Avenue                   | 240 SU - Nob Hill              |
| 23 James - East Syracuse       | 48 Liverpool - Morgan                         | 68 East Fayette - Erie Boulevard  | 340 SU - Drumlins              |
| 26 South Avenue                | 50 Destiny USA via I-81                       | 72 Townsend                       | 410x Nedrow Express            |
| 28 South Avenue - Valley Drive | 52 Court Street                               | 172 East Colvin                   | 510 Tully                      |
| 30 SU - Westcott               | 54 Midland                                    | 74 Solvay                         |                                |

# SITE TRANSPORTATION



# SITE SYRACUSE DOWNTOWN



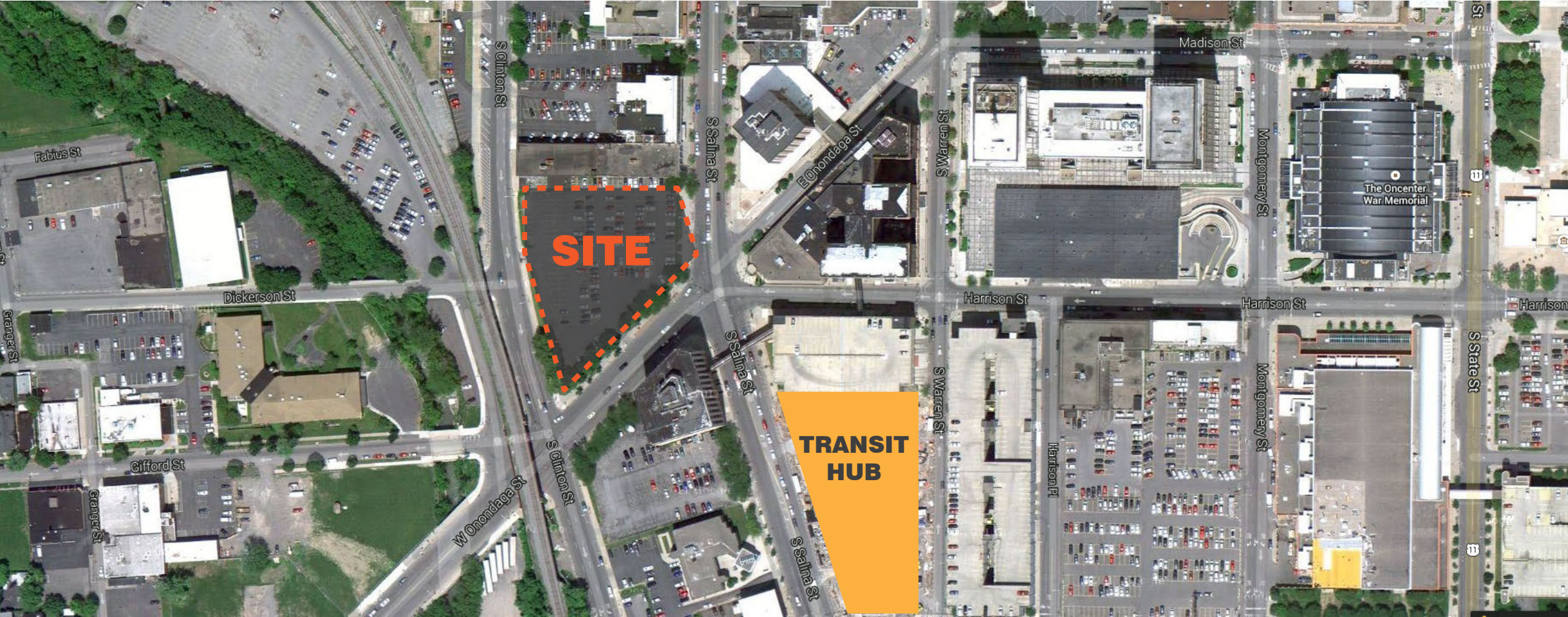


### TRANSPORTATION:

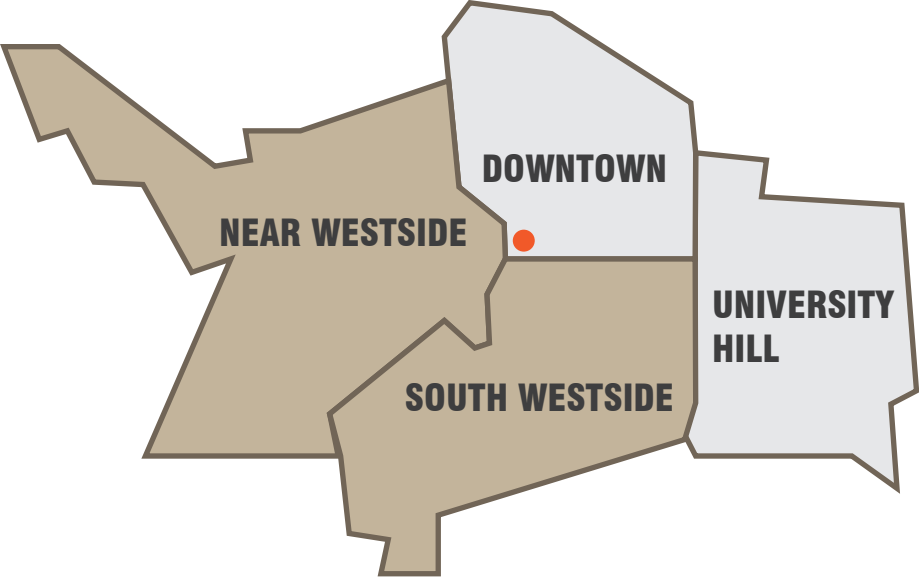
On a major intersection between three main road in downtown Syracuse. Next to the central transite hub, the location will be easily accessible by residents of Syracuse.

## SITE TRANSPORTATION





PROPOSED SITE





"Be Downtown Syracuse." Downtown Committee of Syracuse. 1 Apr. 2014

<<http://www.downtownsyracuse.com/>>.

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United States. Office of Education. Public libraries in the United States of America; their history, condition, and management. Vol. I. Special report, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1876.

Vinjamuri, David. "Why Public Libraries Matter: And How They Can Do More." Forbes. 16 Jan. 2013. Forbes Magazine. 4 Mar. 2014

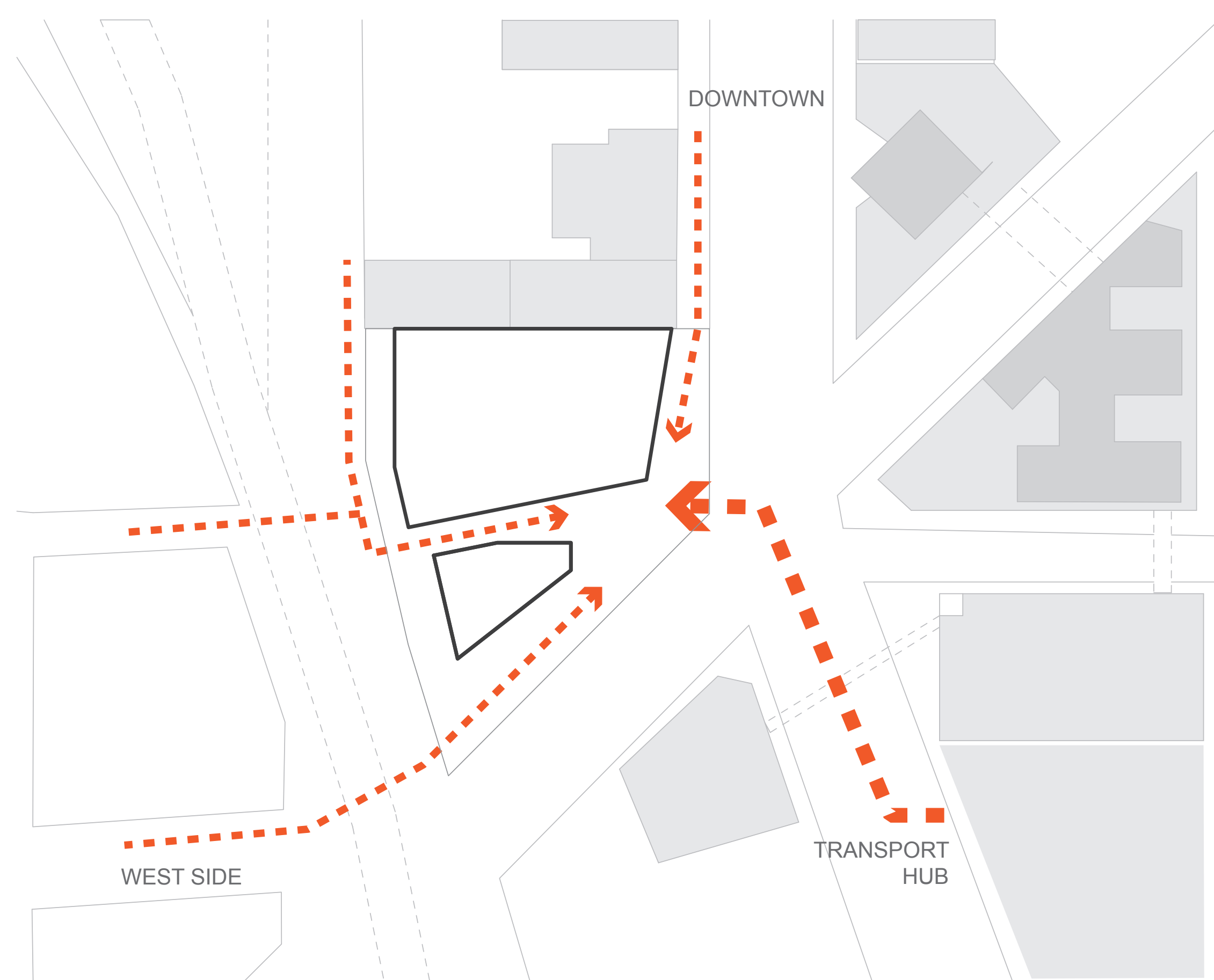
<<http://www.forbes.com/sites/davidvinjamuri/2013/01/16/why-public-libraries-matter-and-how-they-can-do-more/>>.

Waller, Vivienne, and Ian McShane. "Analysing the challenges for large public libraries in the twenty-first century: A case study of the State Library of Victoria in Australia." First Monday. 1 Dec. 2008. Peer Review Journal of the Internet. 10 Mar. 2014

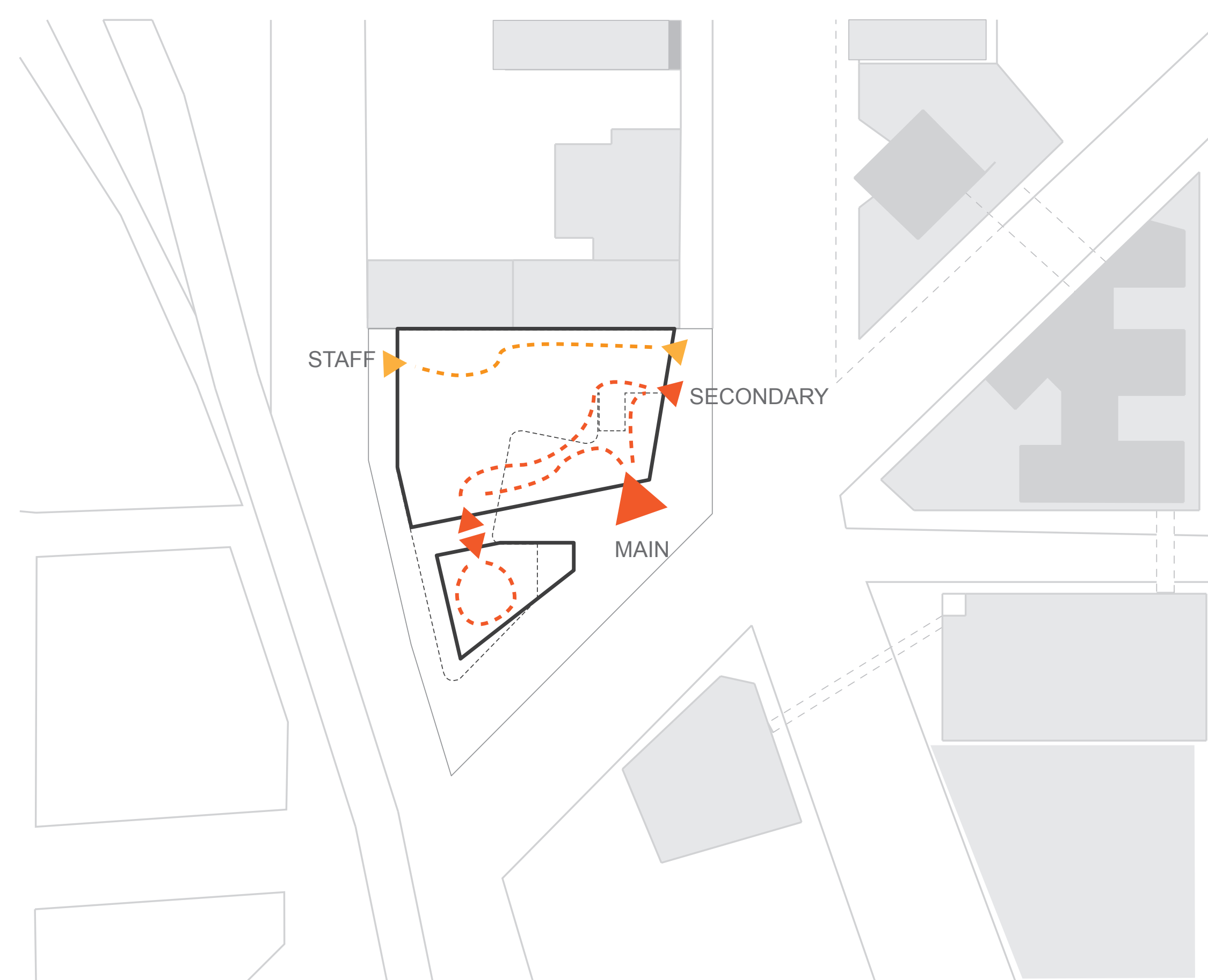
<<http://firstmonday.org/article/view/2155/2060#p2>>.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

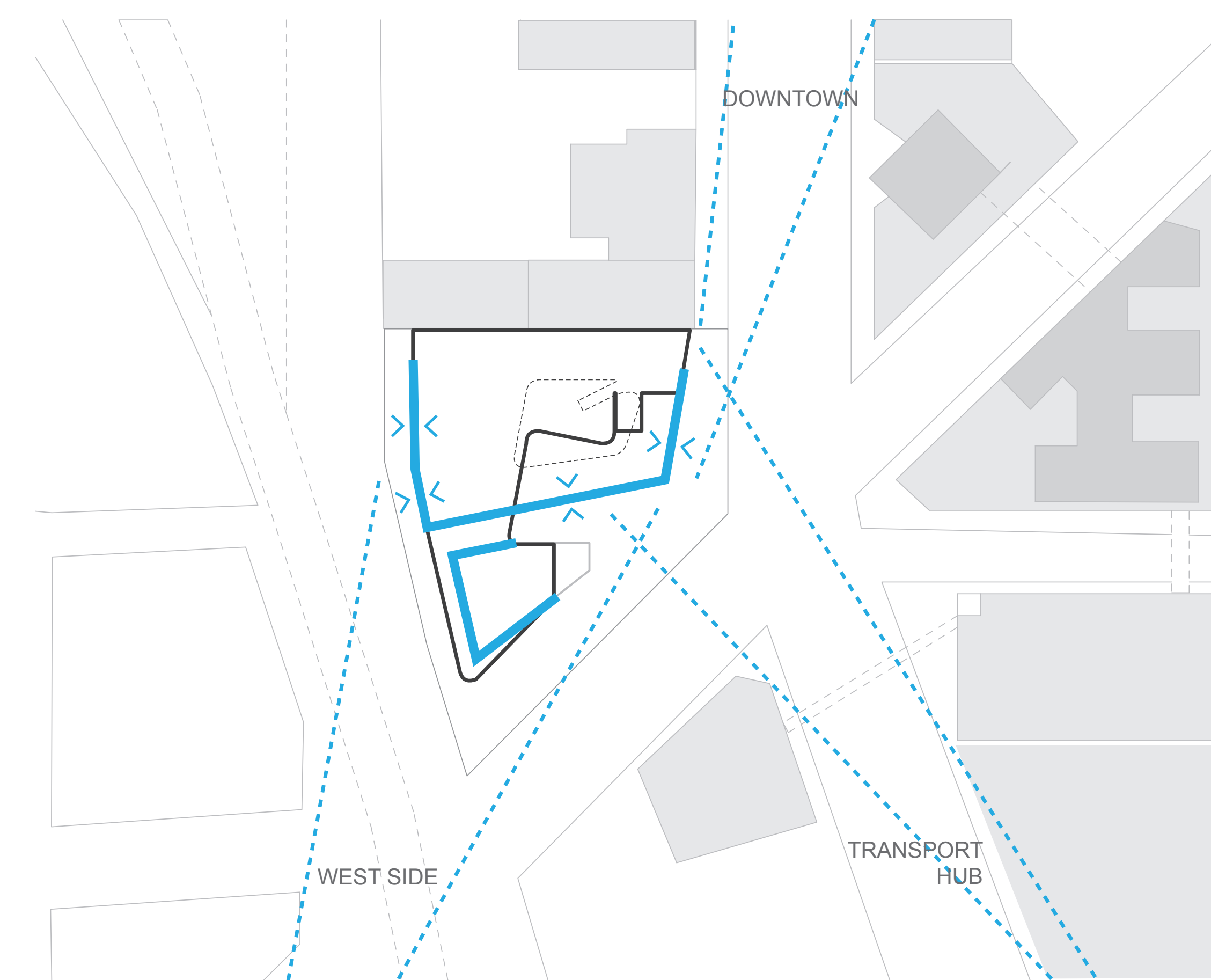
# PART II: Design



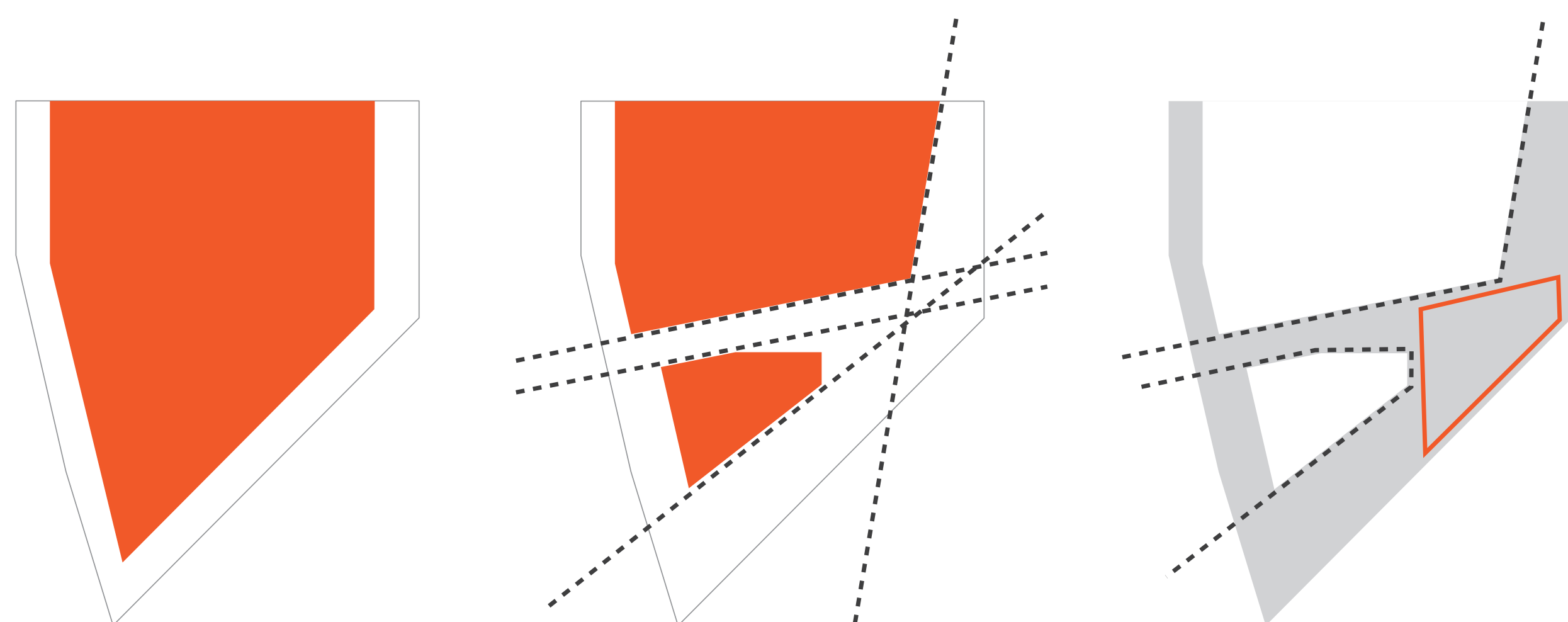
PEDESTRIAN  
CIRCULATION



GROUND LEVEL  
ENTRANCES



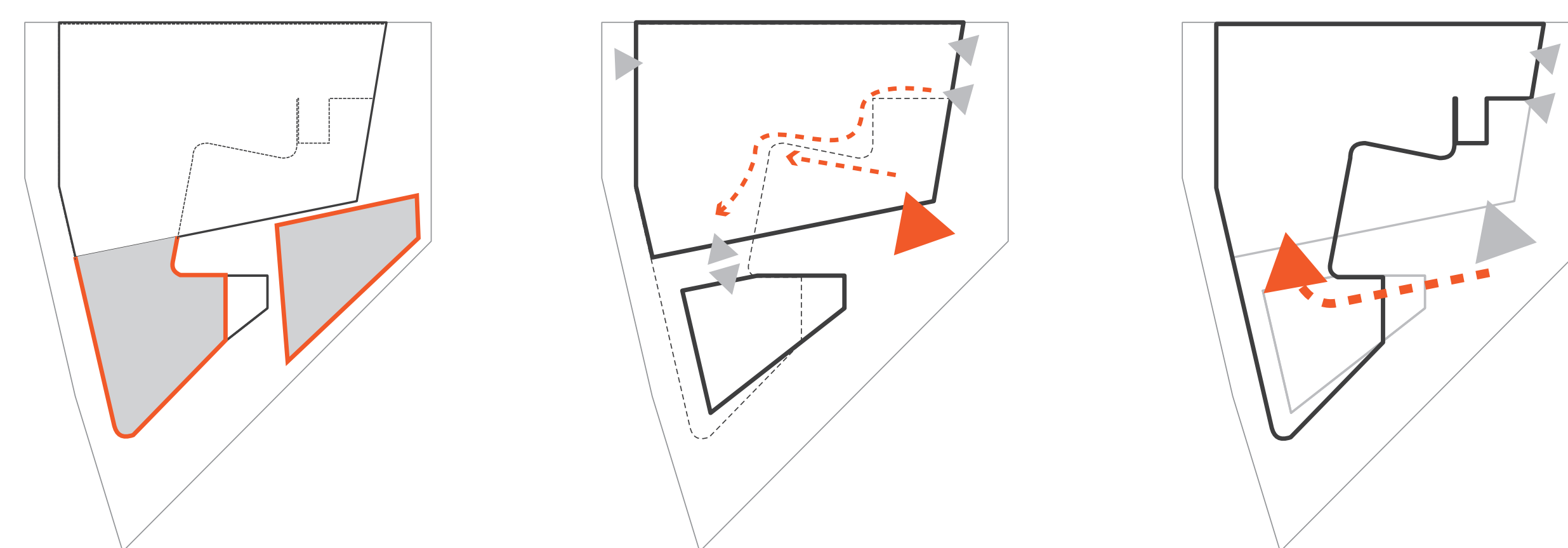
SURROUNDING  
VIEWS



SITE

SITE RESPONSE

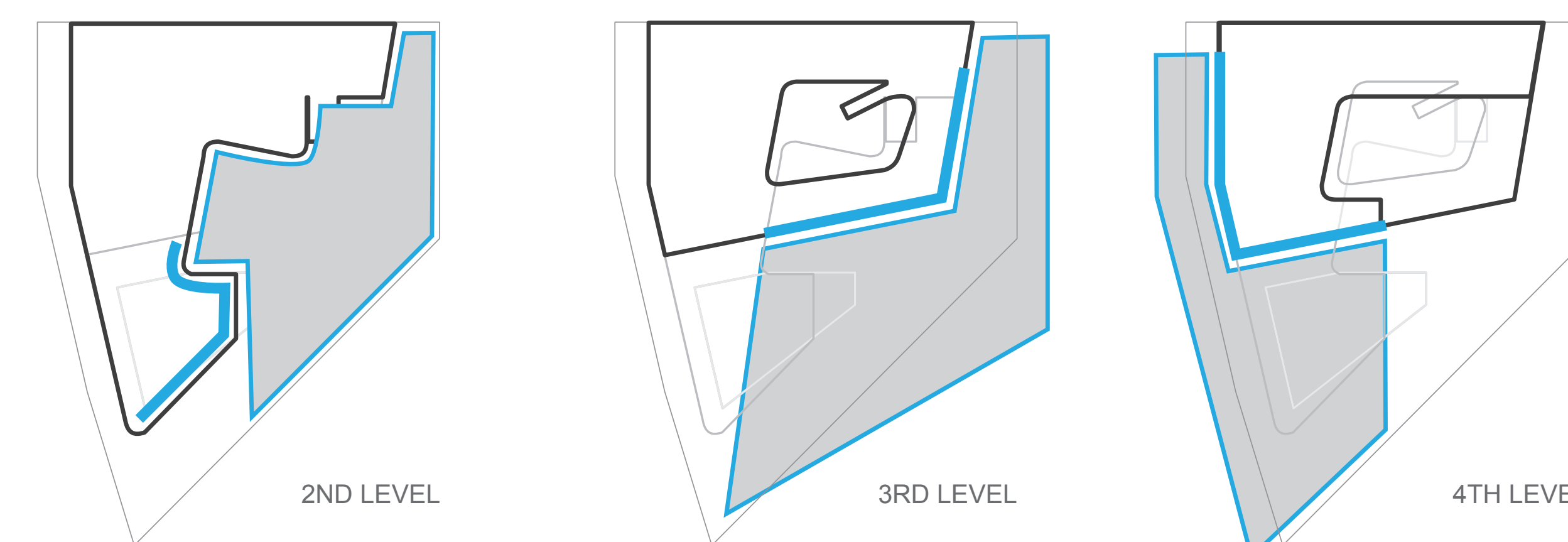
GROUND LEVEL  
PUBLIC PLAZA



OUTDOOR PLAZAS  
GROUND + ELEVATED

GROUND LEVEL  
MAIN ENTRY

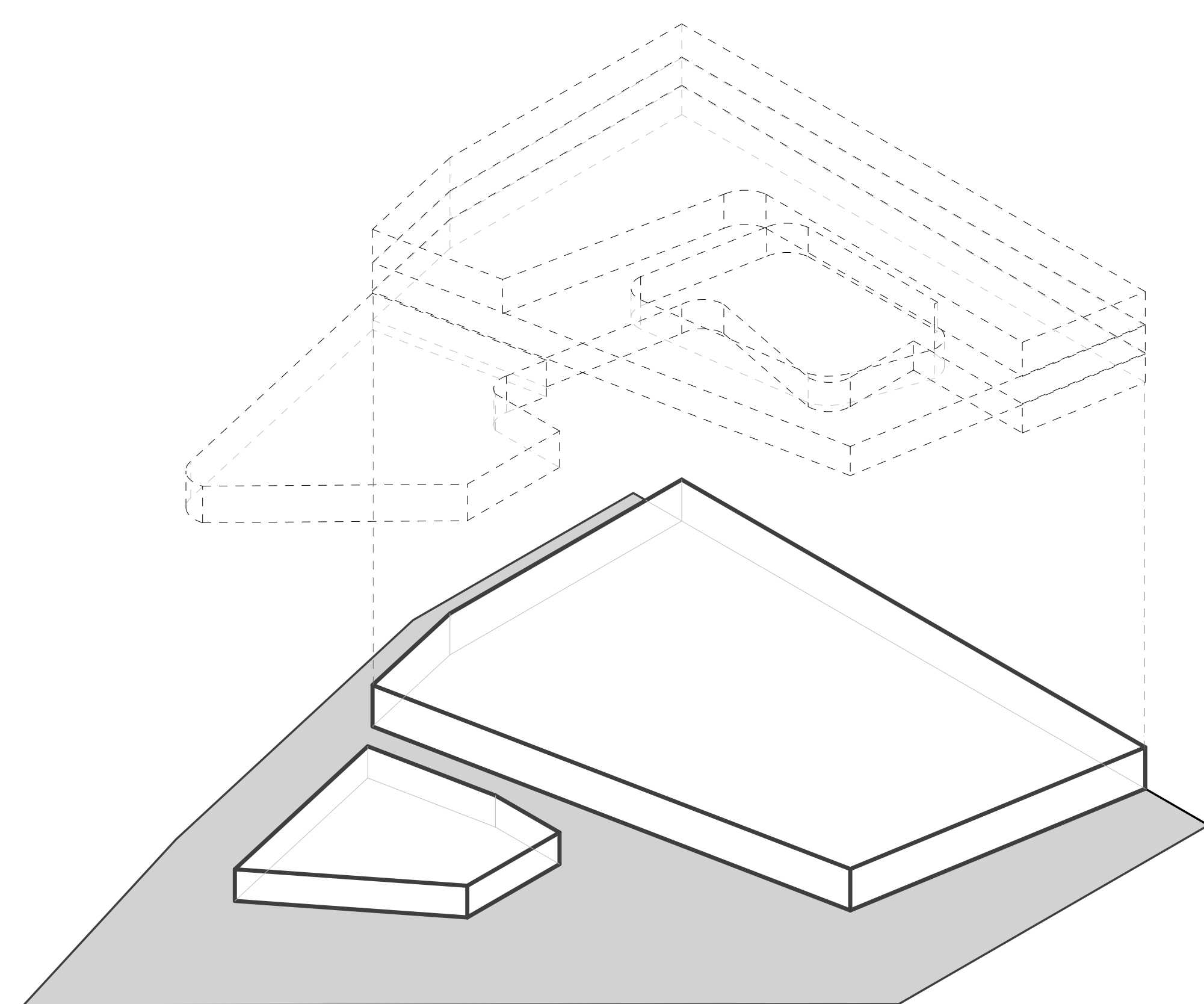
SECOND LEVEL  
MAIN ENTRY



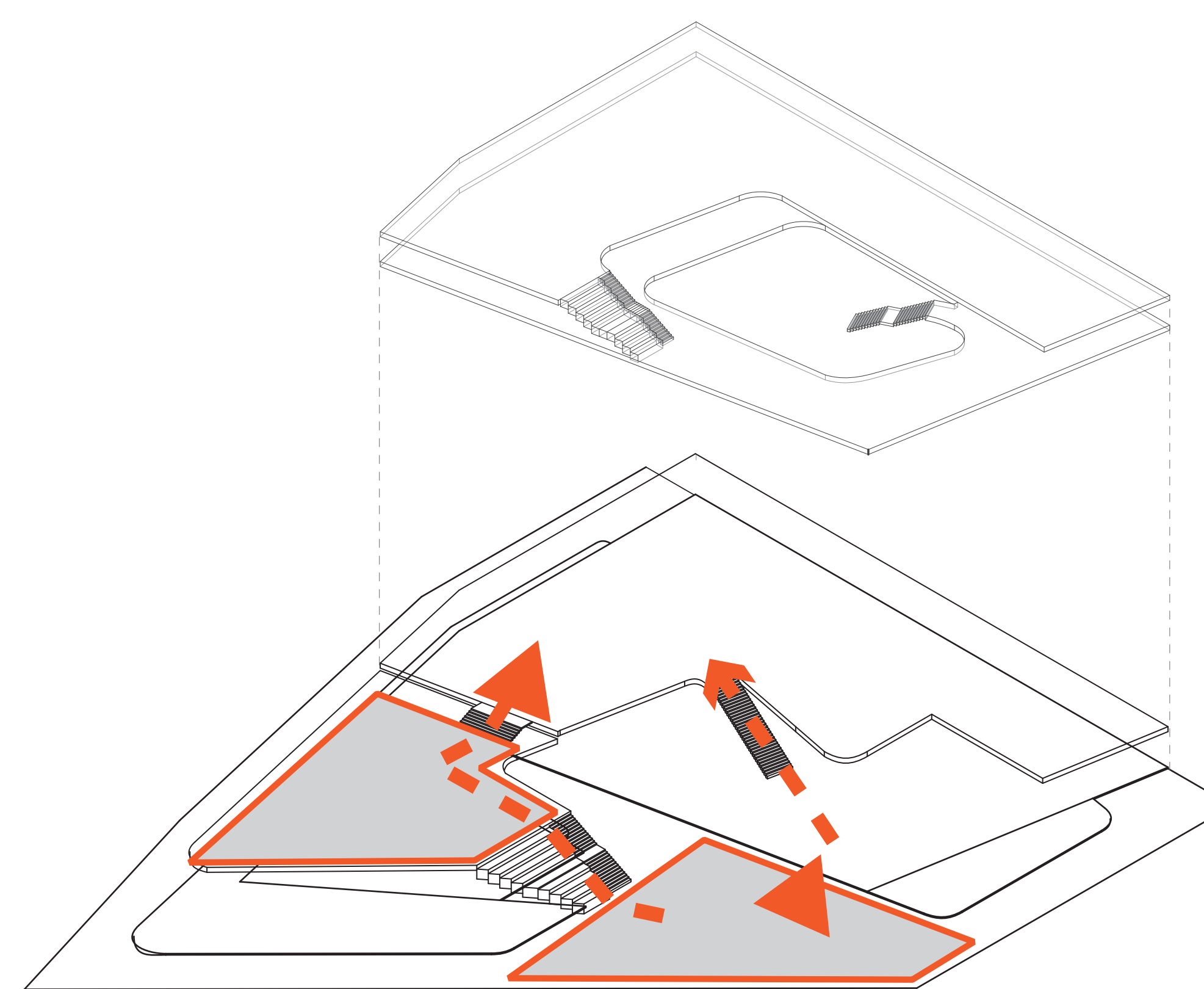
ELEVATED PLAZA  
SOUTH EAST PLAZA VIEW

LIVING ROOM  
MAIN INTERSECTION VIEW

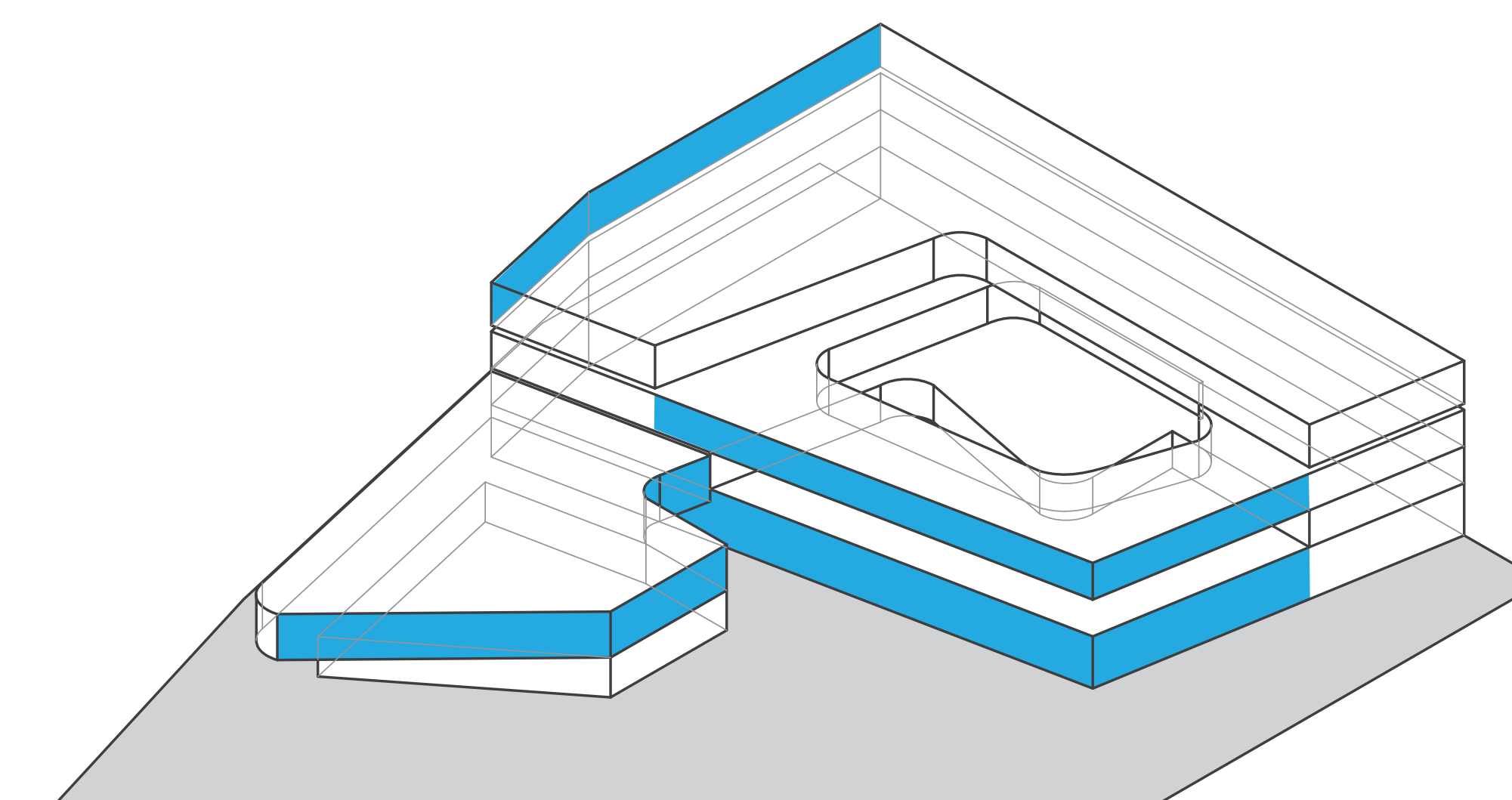
FUNCTION ROOM  
SOUTHWEST SIDE VIEW



FORM



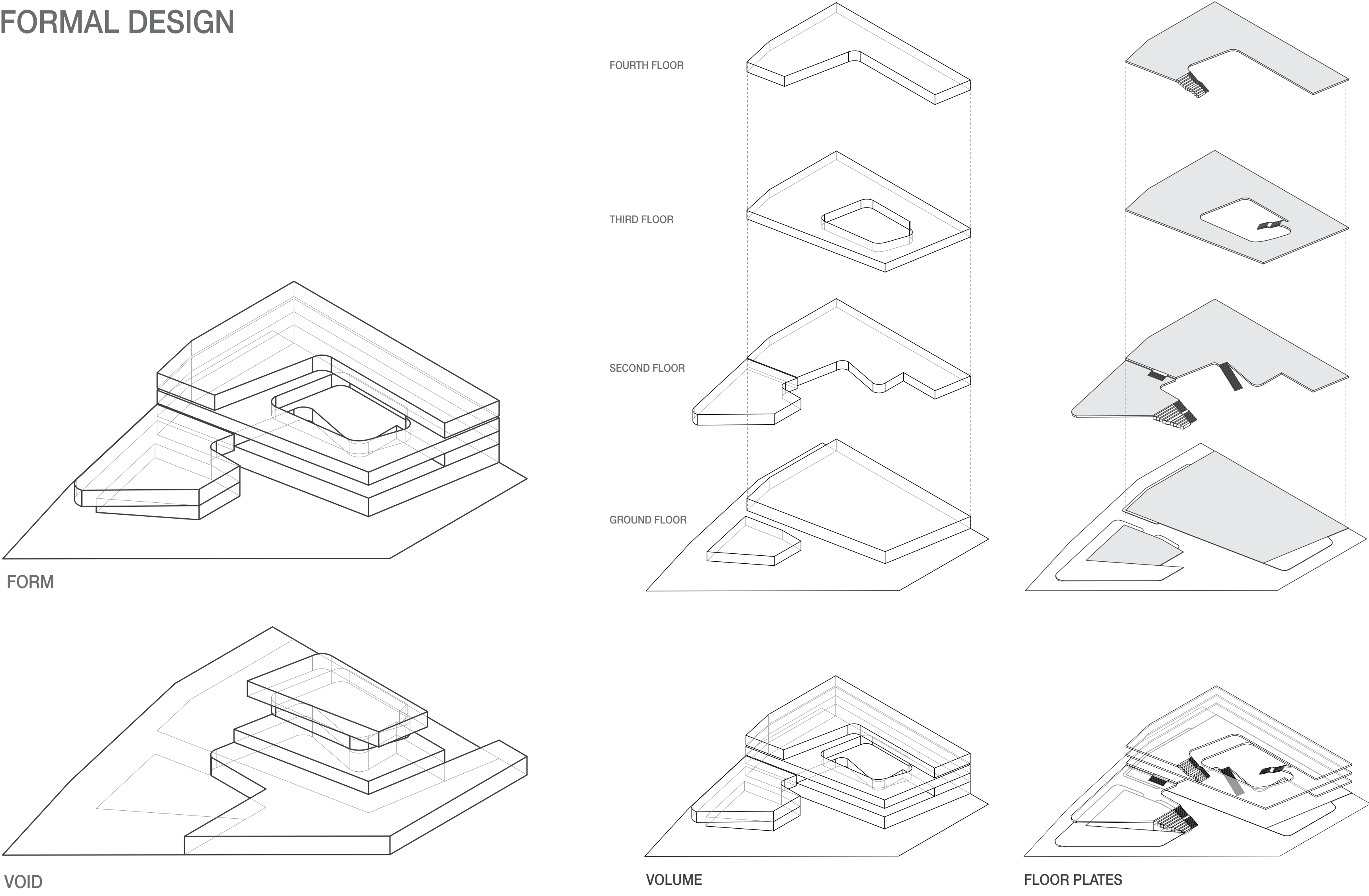
ENTRY



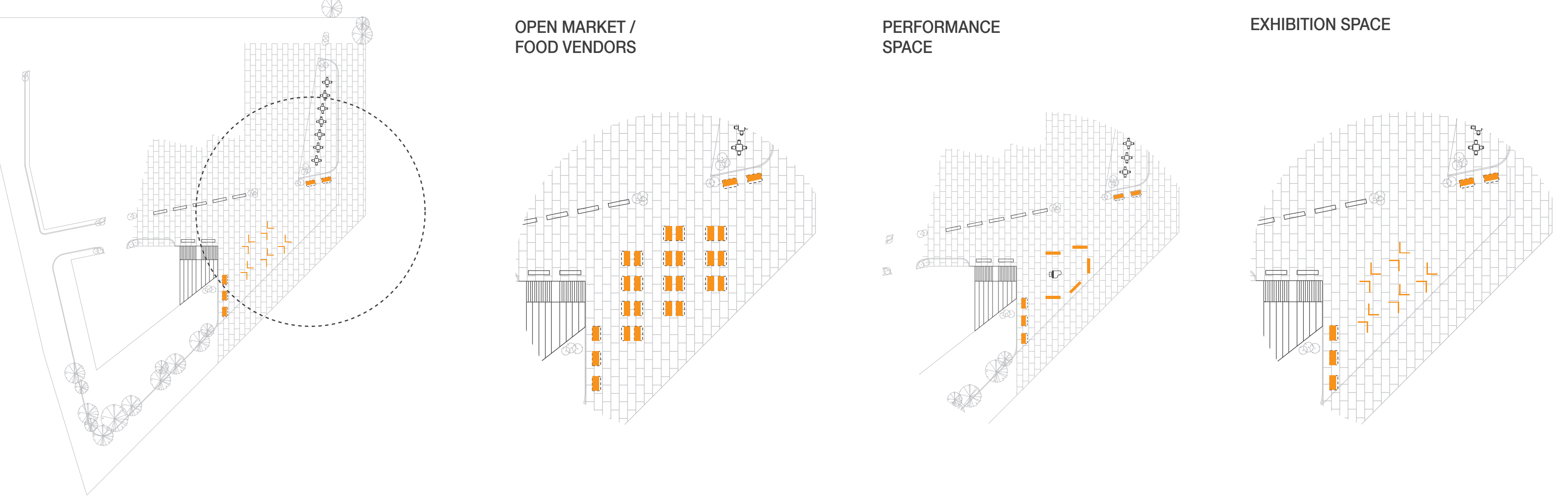
VISUAL



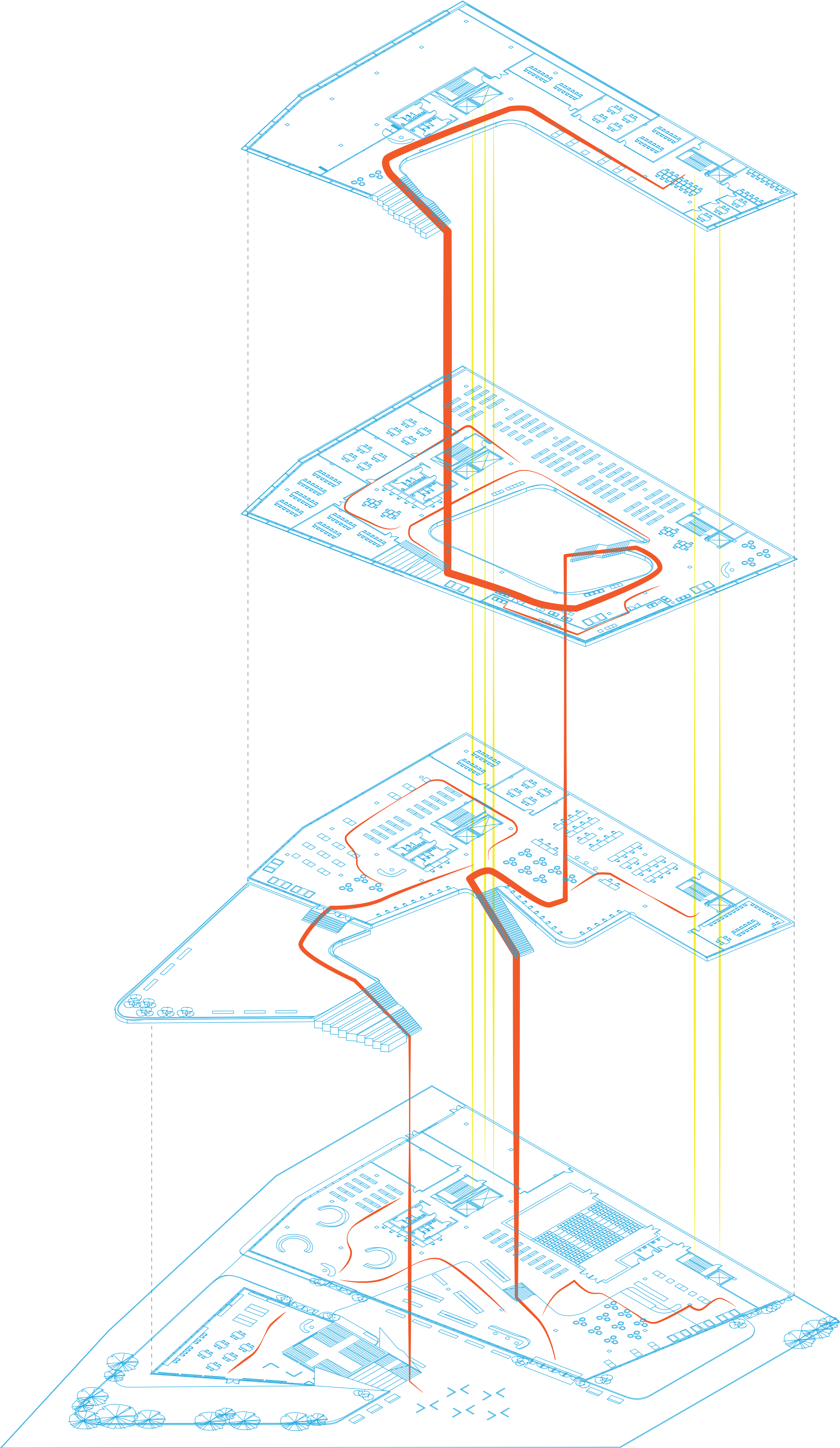
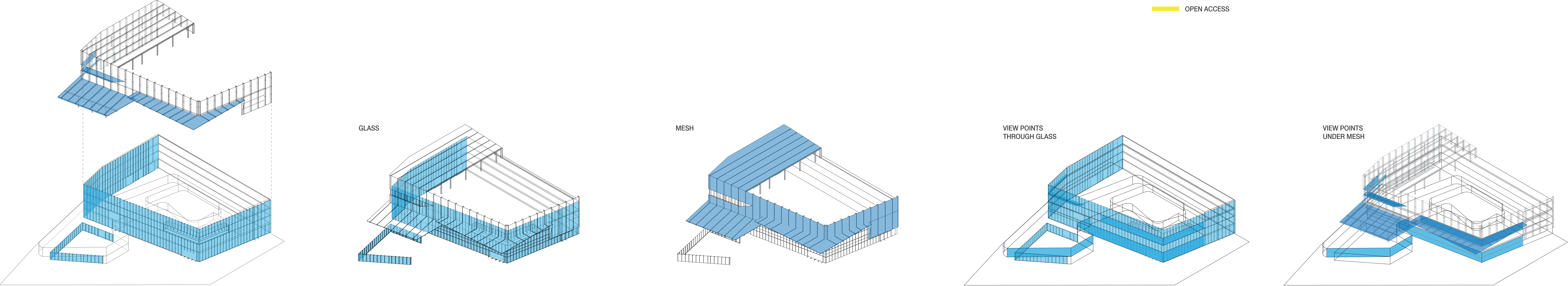
FORMAL DESIGN



GROUND PLAZA  
ACTIVITY VARIATIONS

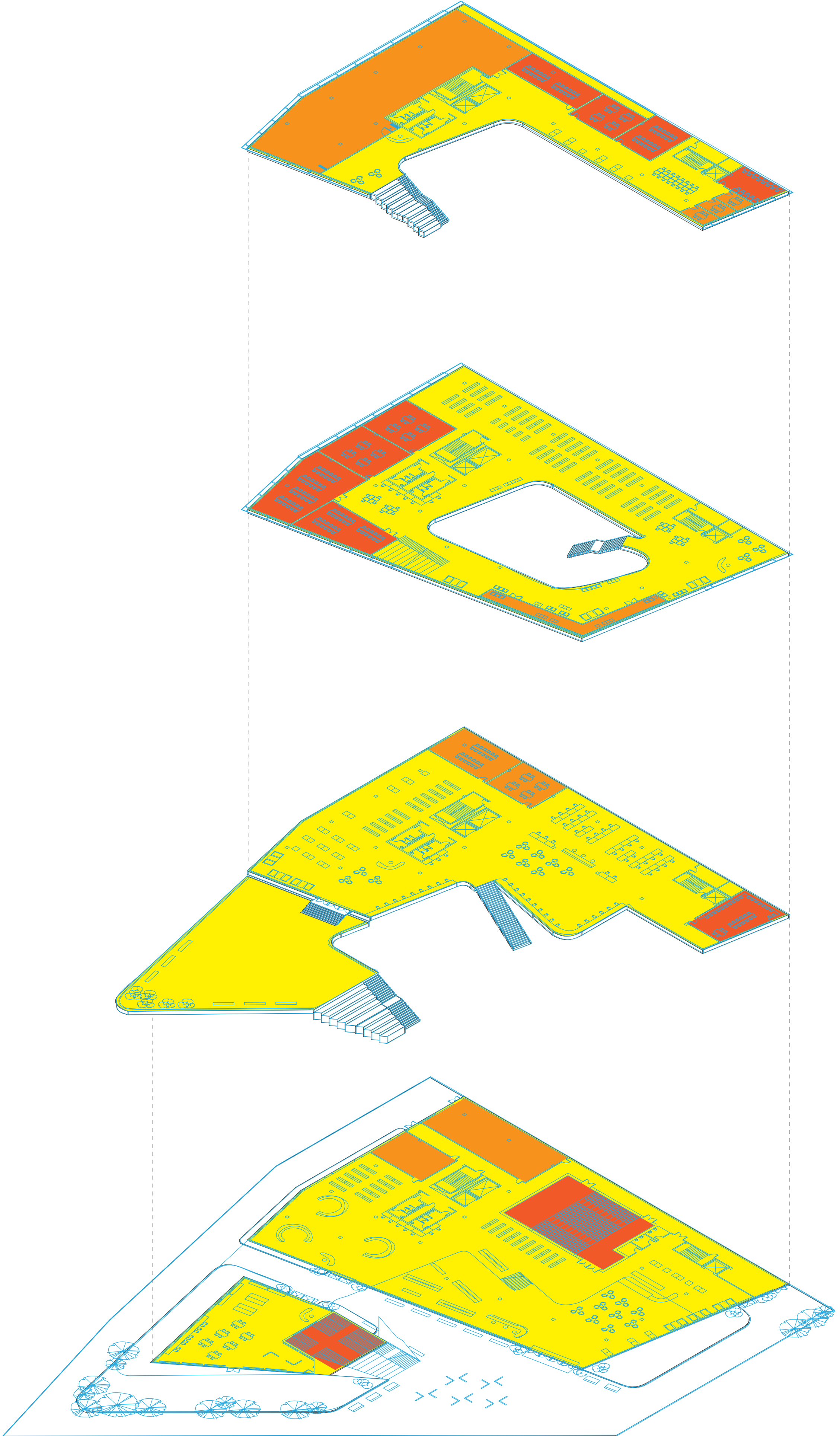


VIEW FRAMES



CIRCULATION

- FLOOR CIRCULATION
- CORE CIRCULATION

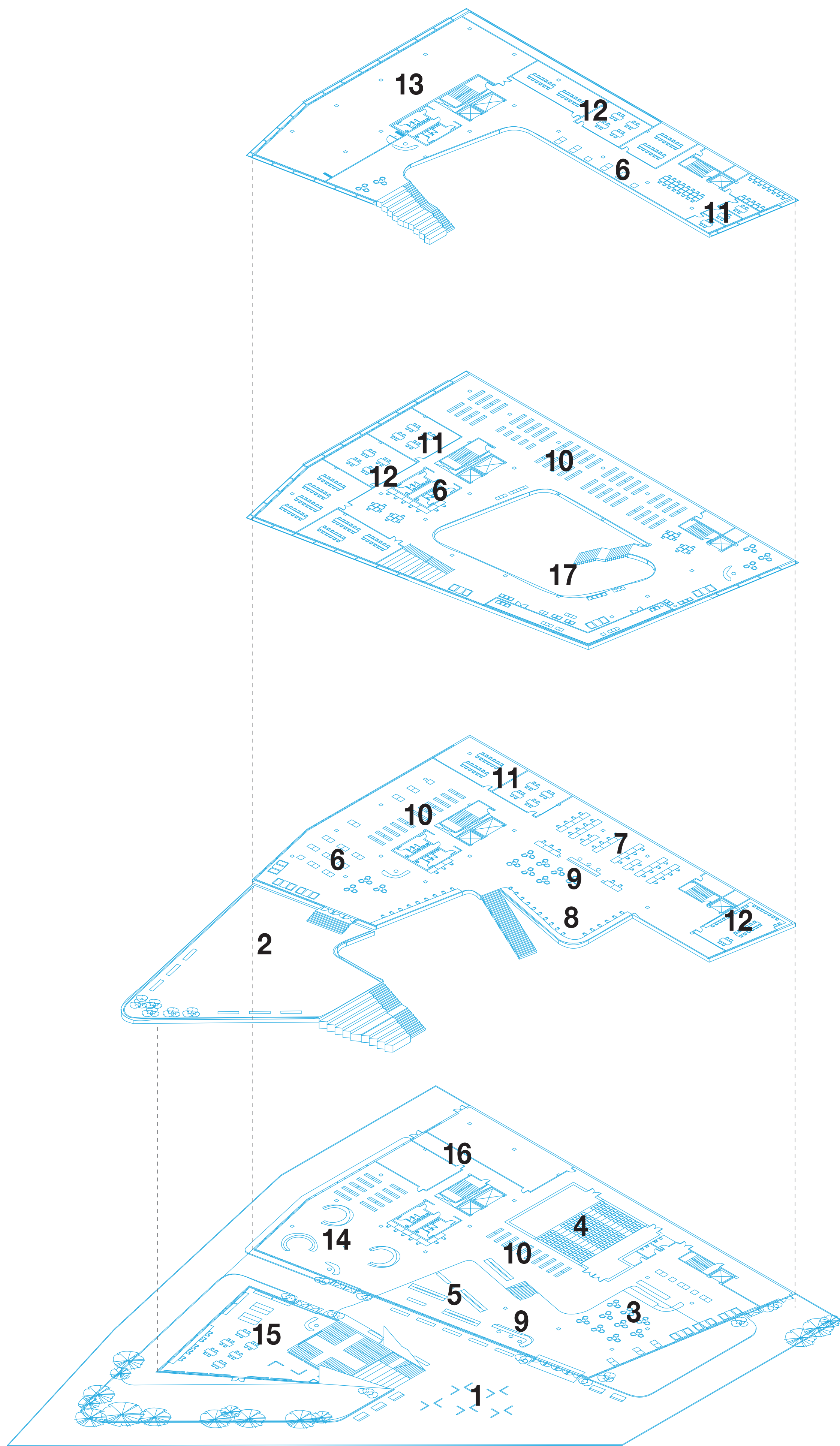


ACCESSIBILITY

- ACCESS WITH PERMISSION
- PARTIAL ACCESS
- OPEN ACCESS

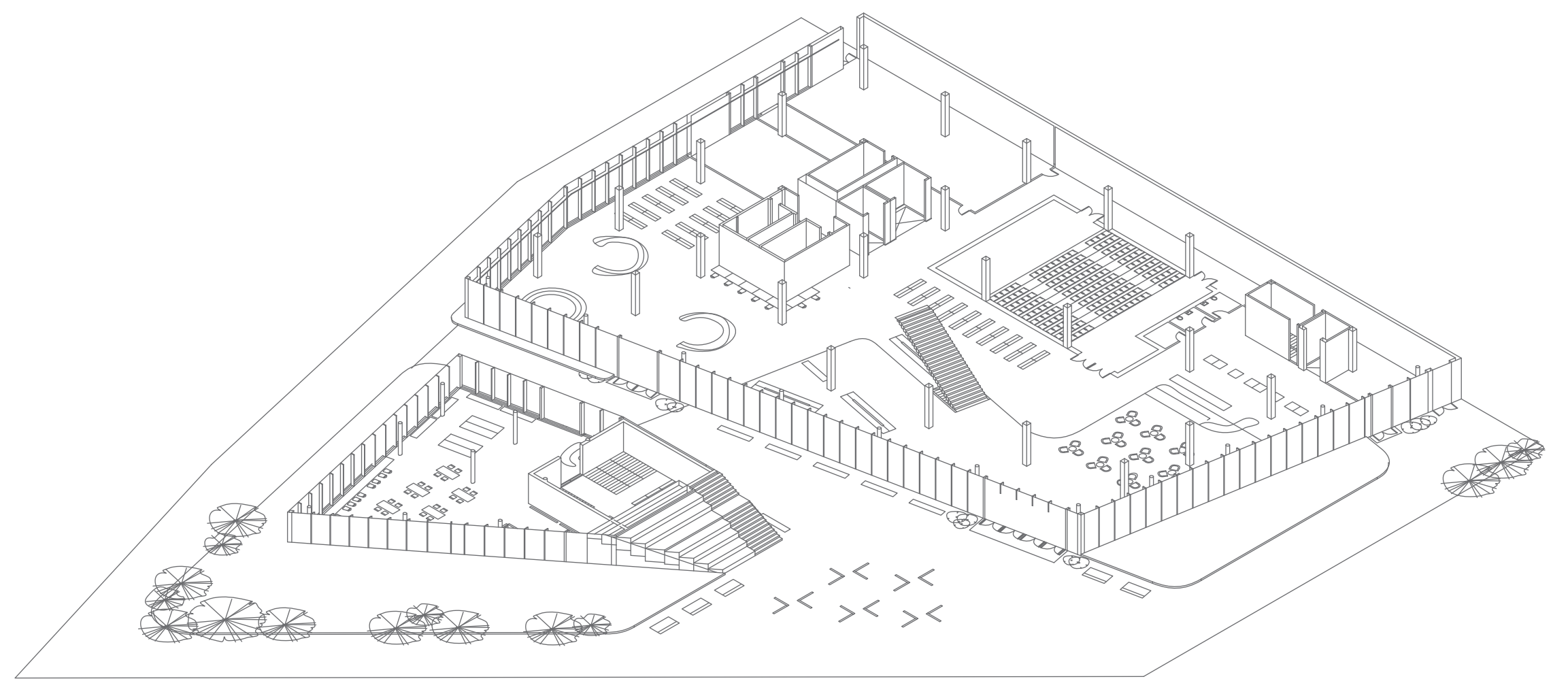
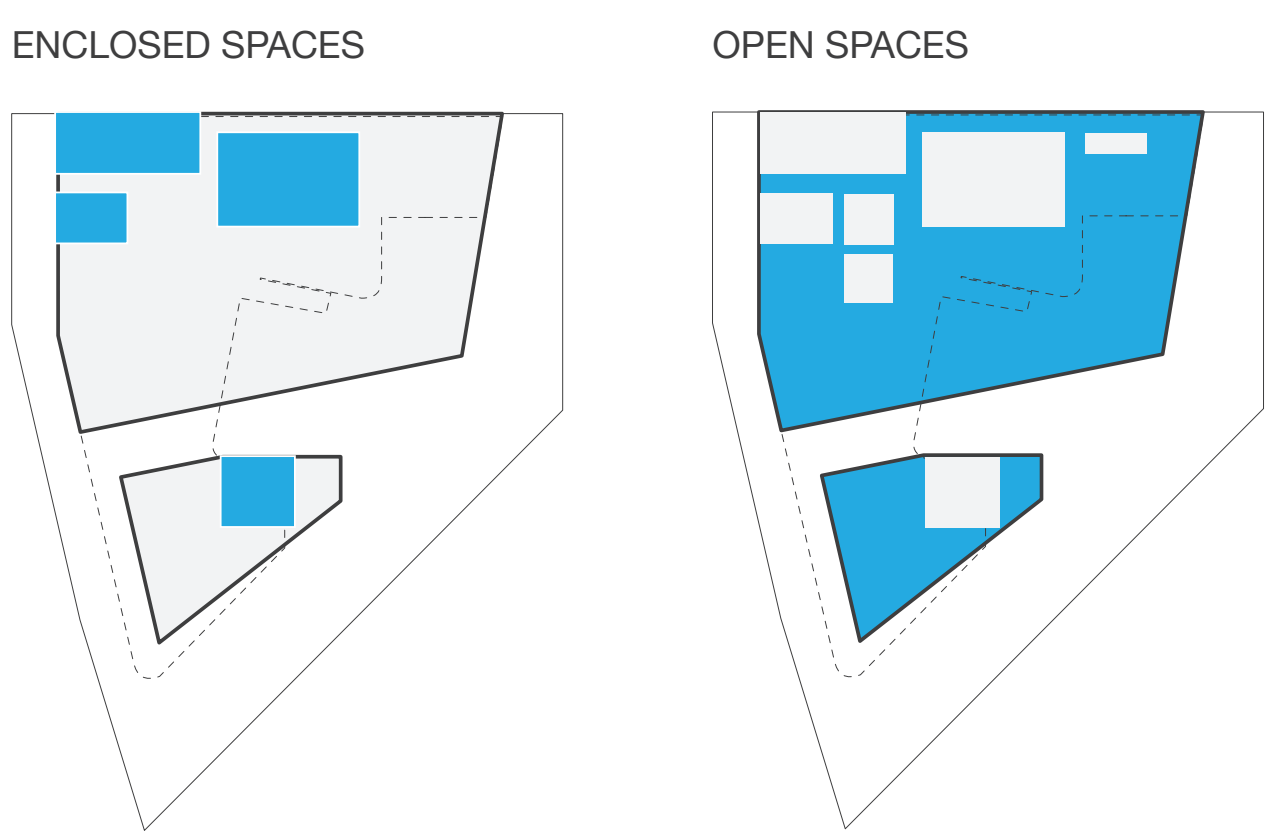
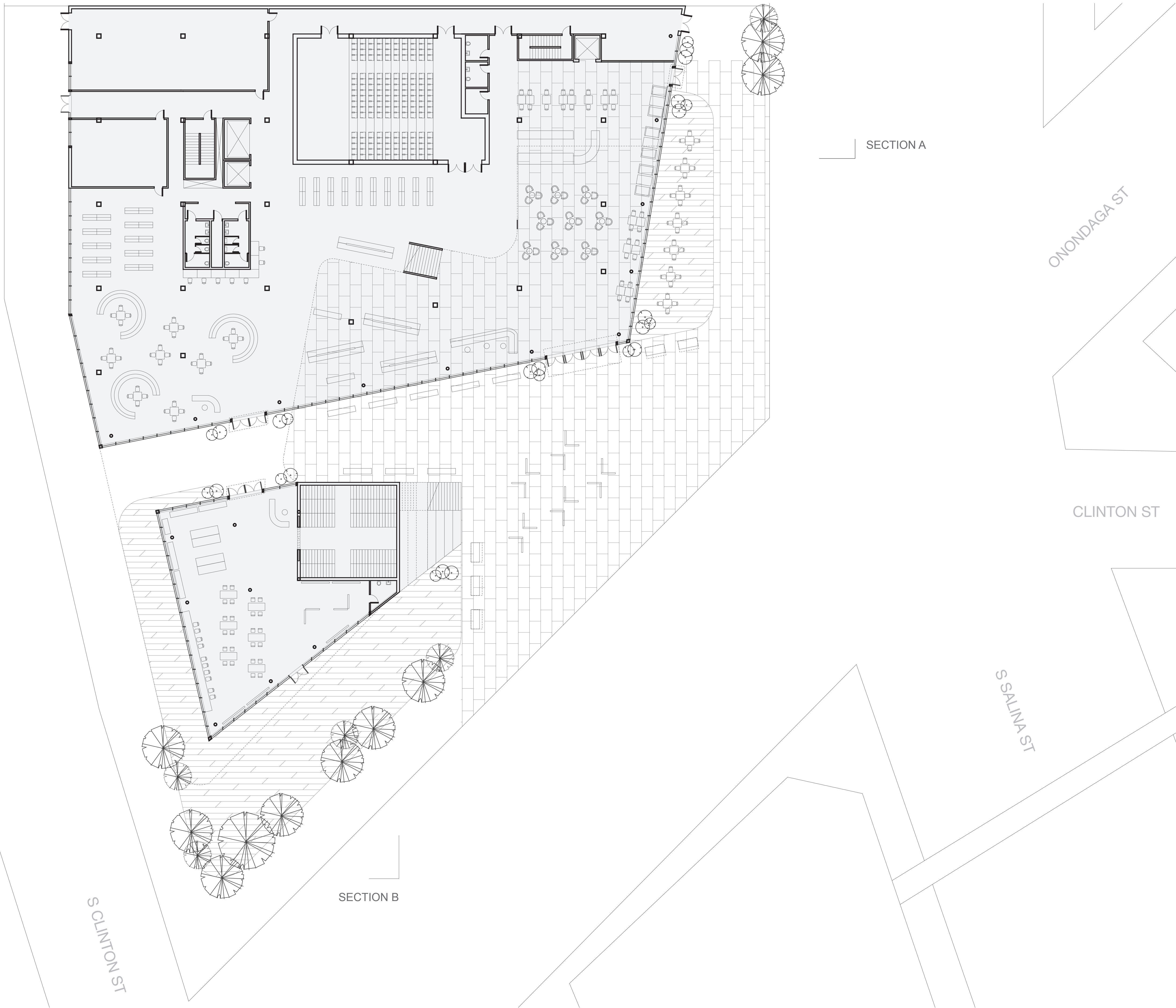


GROUND FLOOR  
1/16" SCALE



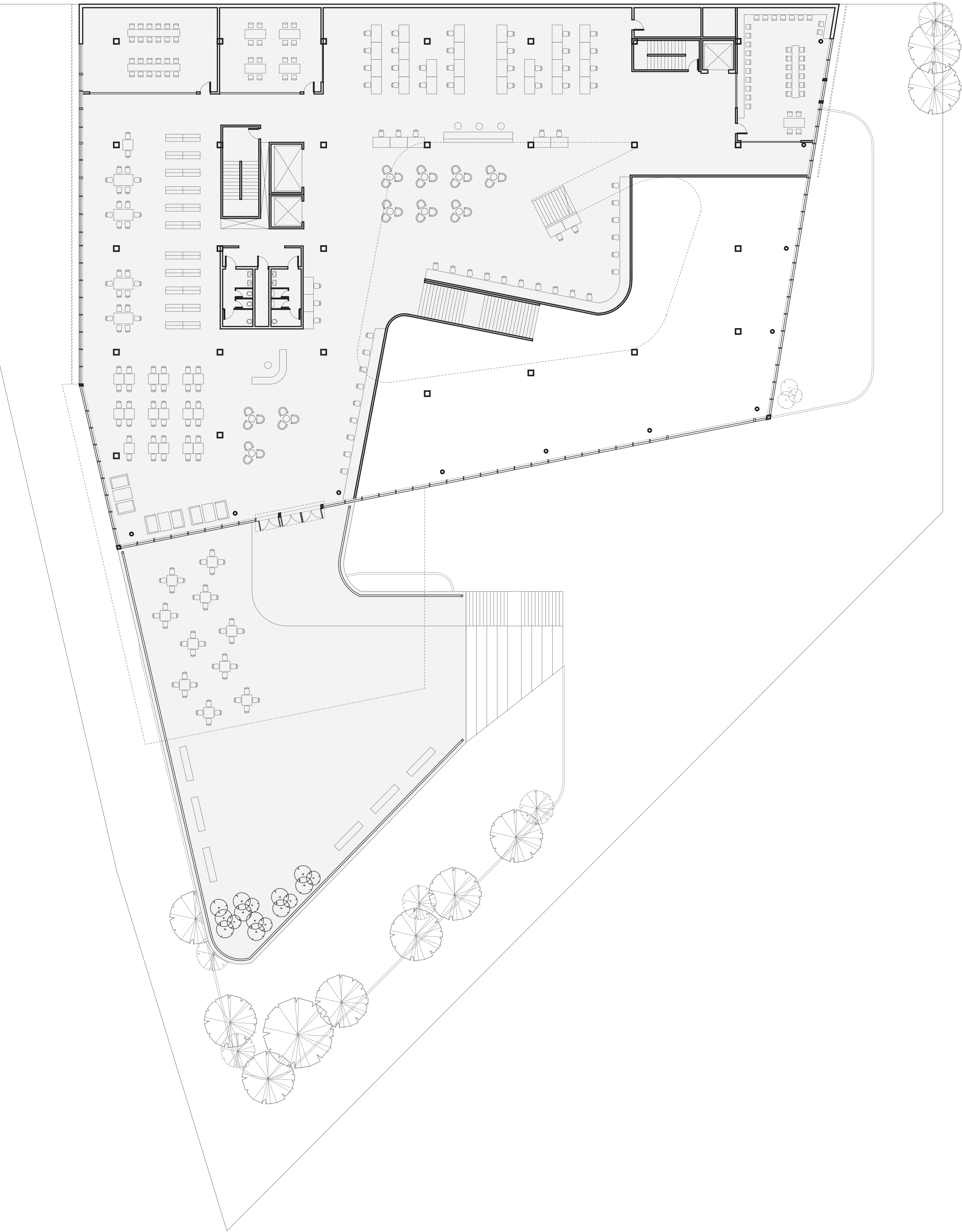
PROGRAM

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 GROUND PLAZA           | 10 BOOK STACKS      |
| 2 ELEVATED PLAZA         | 11 MEETING ROOMS    |
| 3 CAFE                   | 12 CLASSROOMS       |
| 4 AUDITORIUM             | 13 EVENT SPACE      |
| 5 SEATING AREA           | 14 CHILDREN'S       |
| 6 STUDY AREA             | 15 GENEALOGY        |
| 7 COMPUTER CLUSTER       | 16 STAFF OFFICE     |
| 8 PERSONAL COMPUTER AREA | 17 LIVING ROOM      |
| 9 INFORMATION            | COMFORTABLE SEATING |

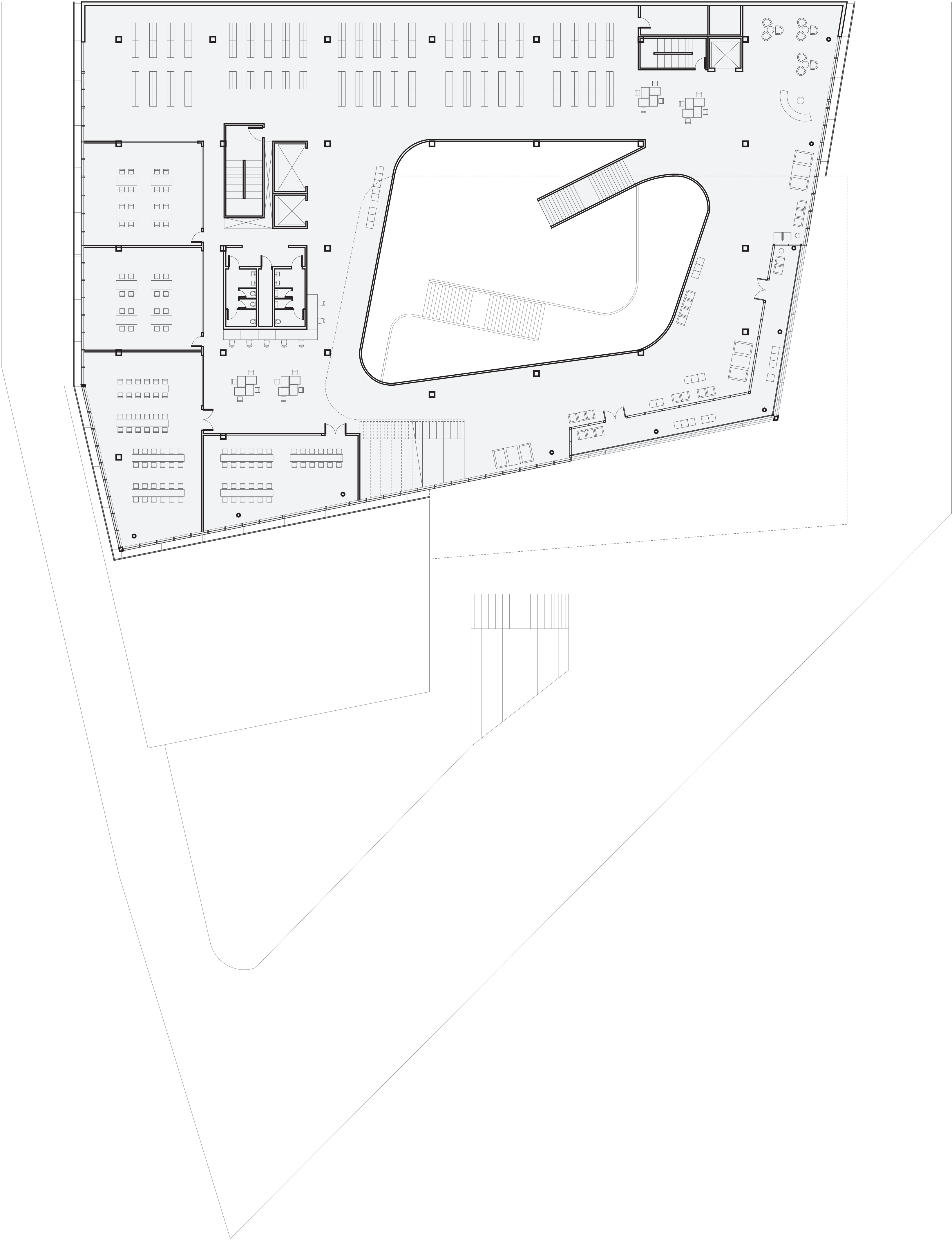




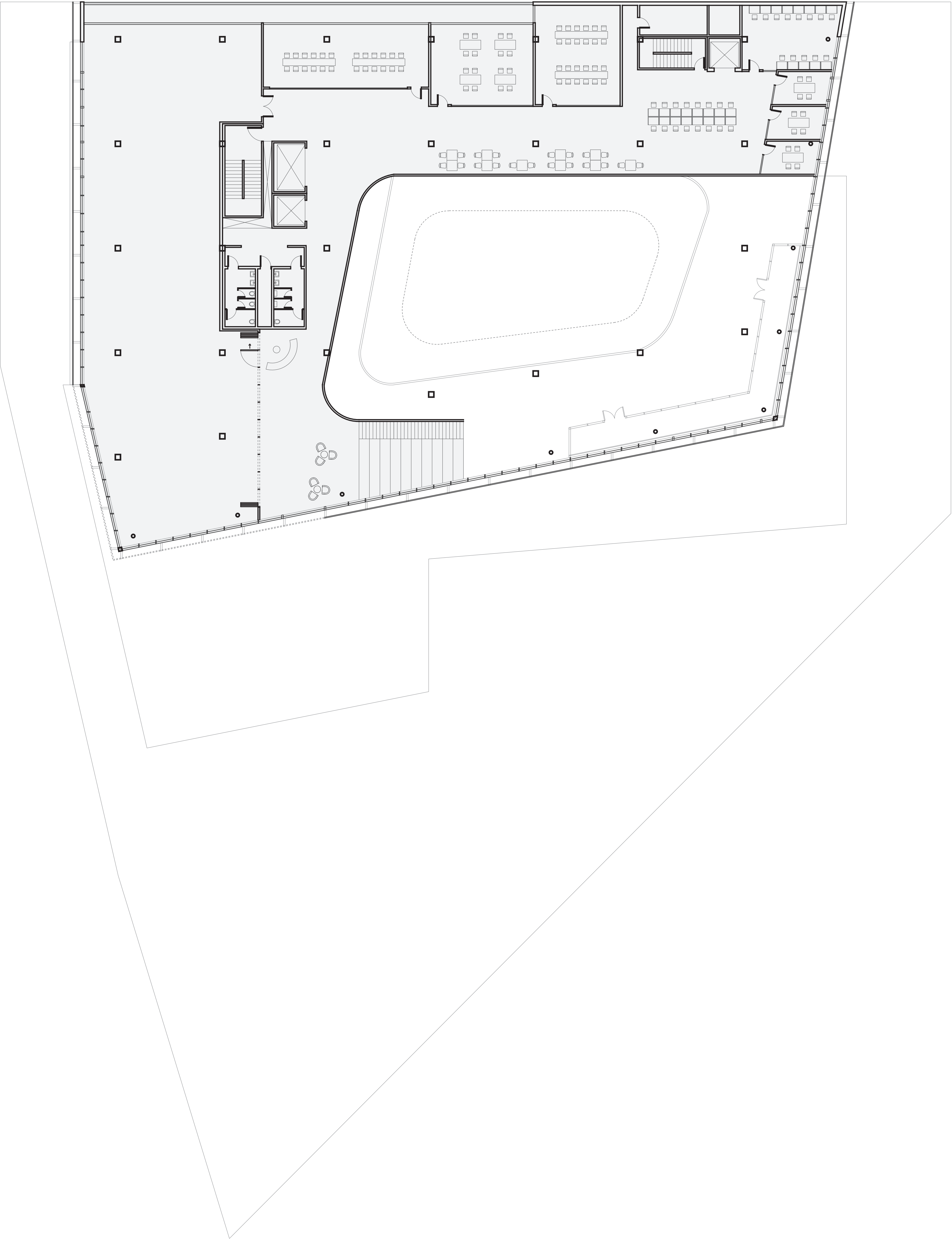
SECOND FLOOR  
TECHNOLOGY /  
SERVICE AND SUPPORT



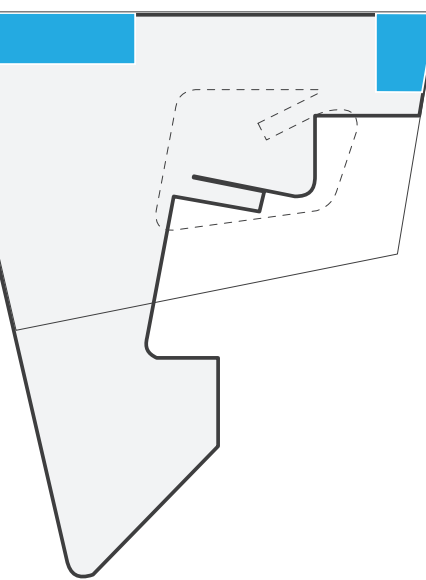
THIRD FLOOR  
BOOK STACK /  
READING SPACE



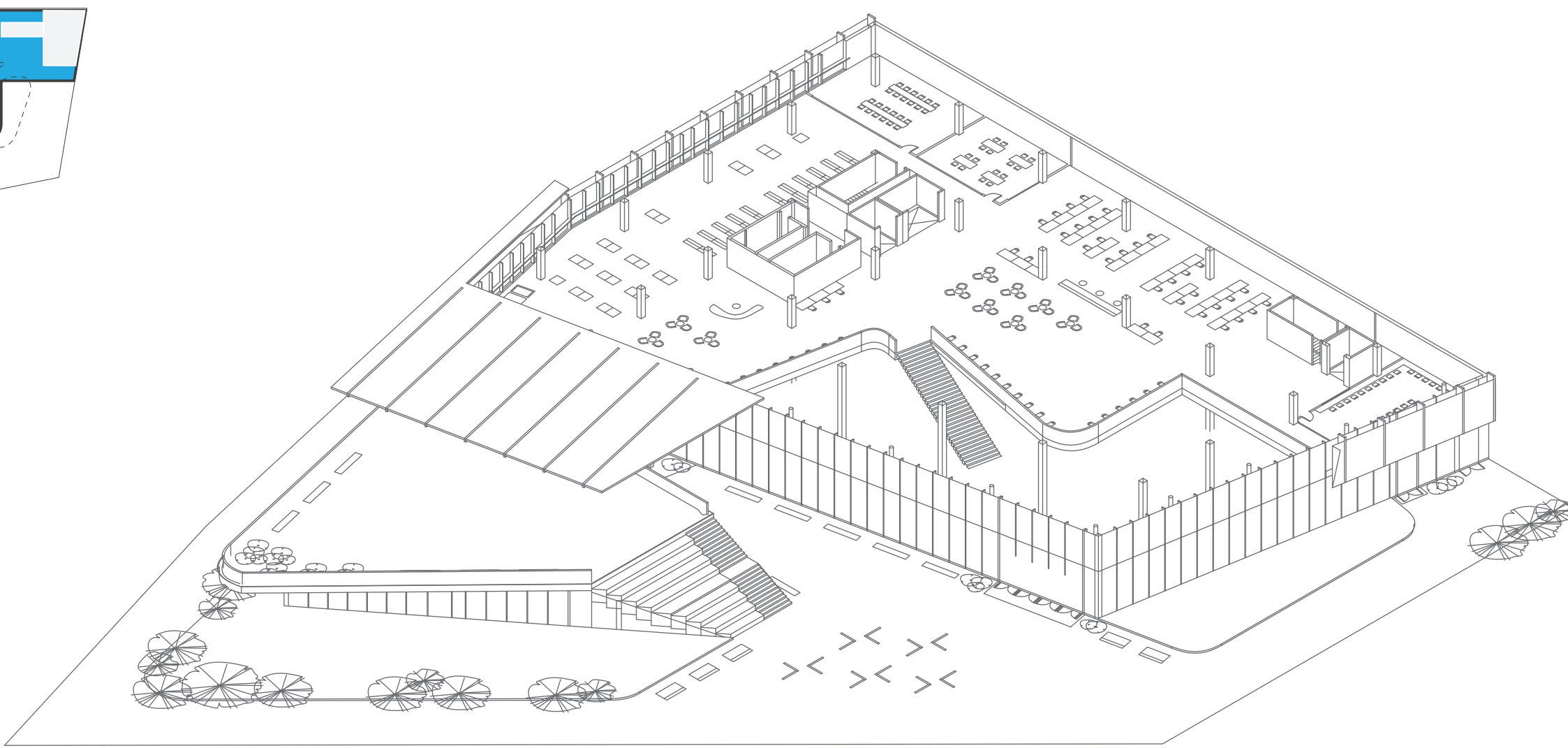
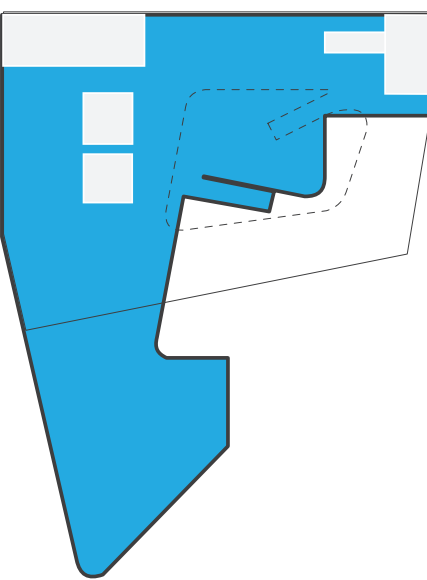
FOURTH FLOOR  
EVENT SPACE /  
CLASS AND MEETING ROOMS



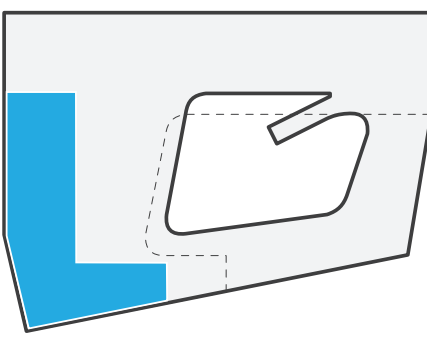
ENCLOSED SPACES



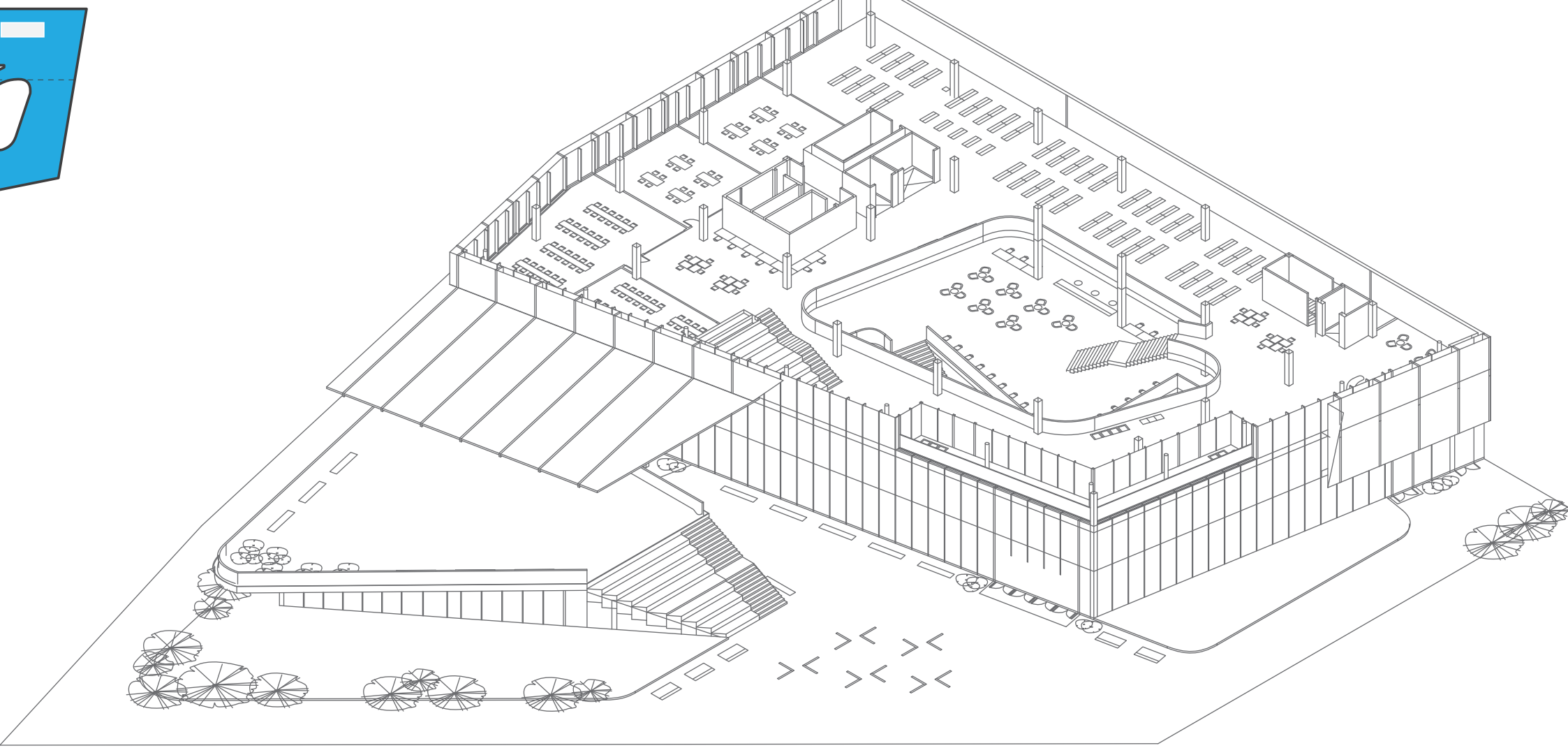
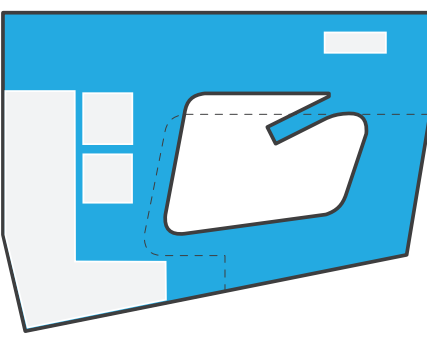
OPEN SPACES



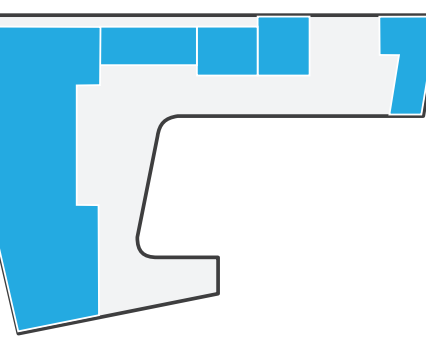
ENCLOSED SPACES



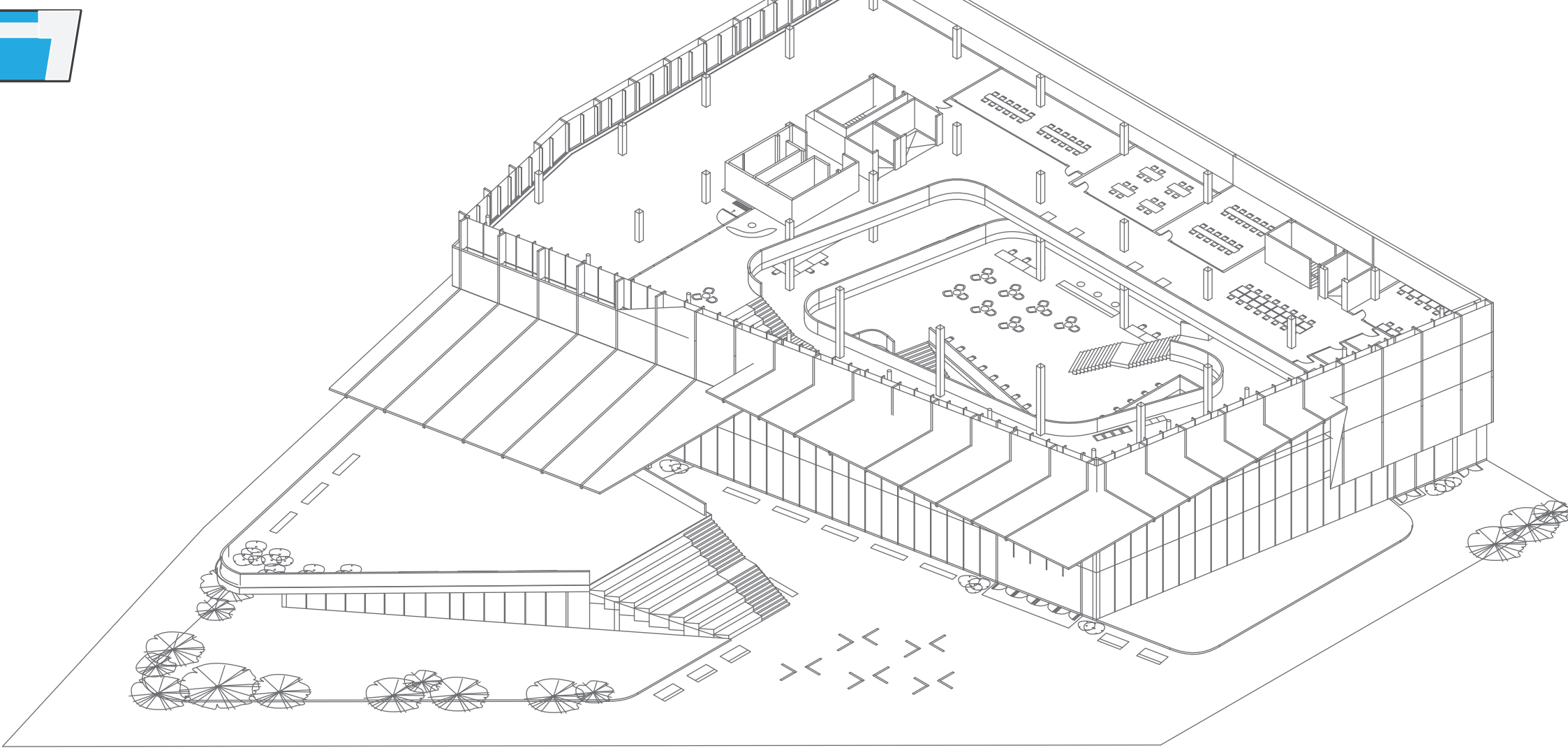
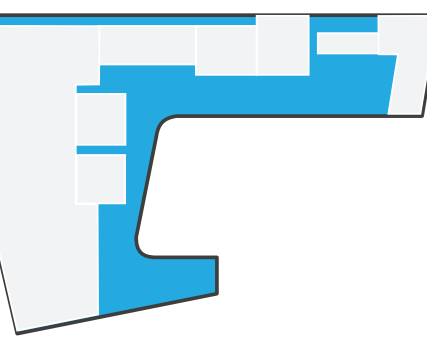
OPEN SPACES



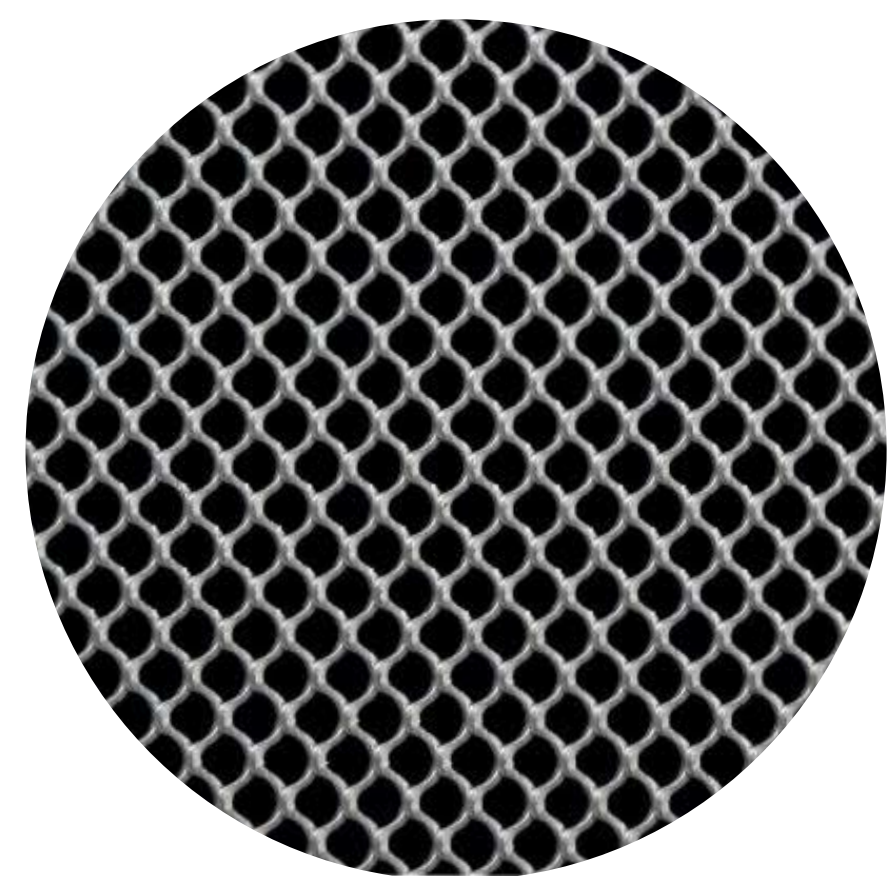
ENCLOSED SPACES



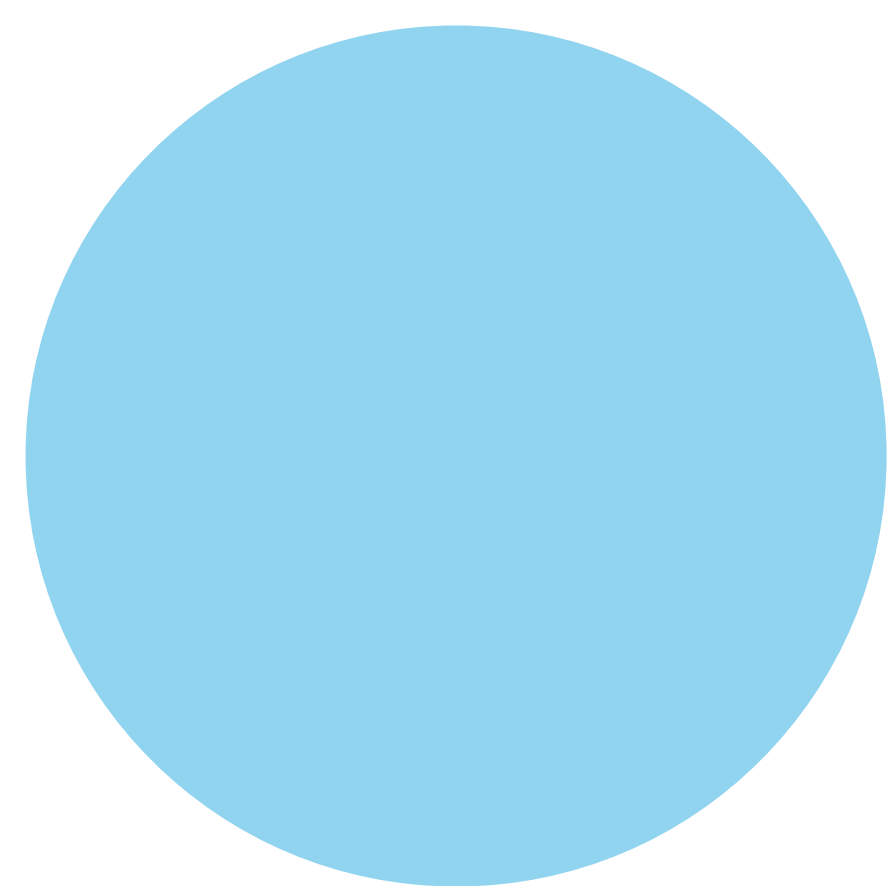
OPEN SPACES







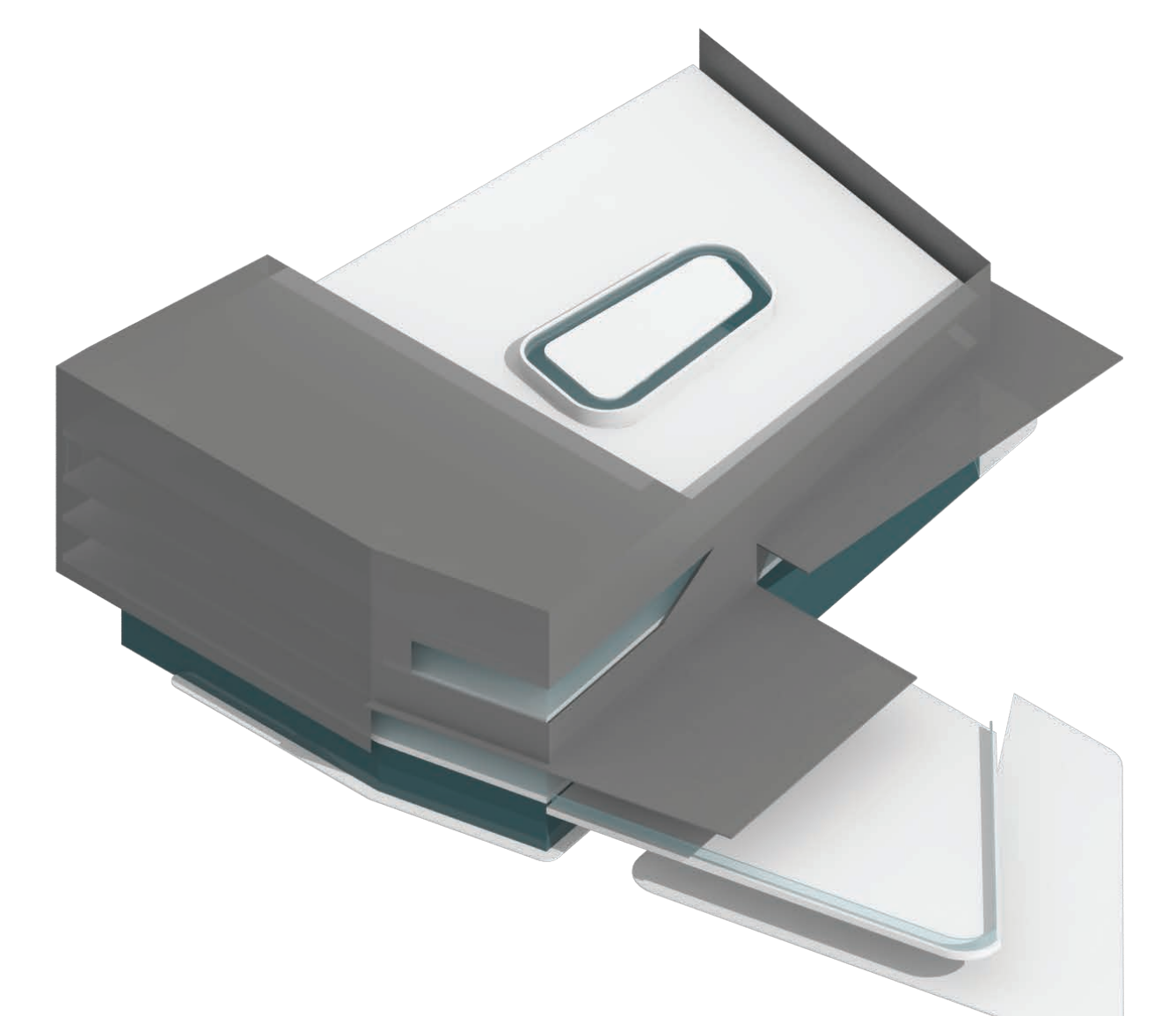
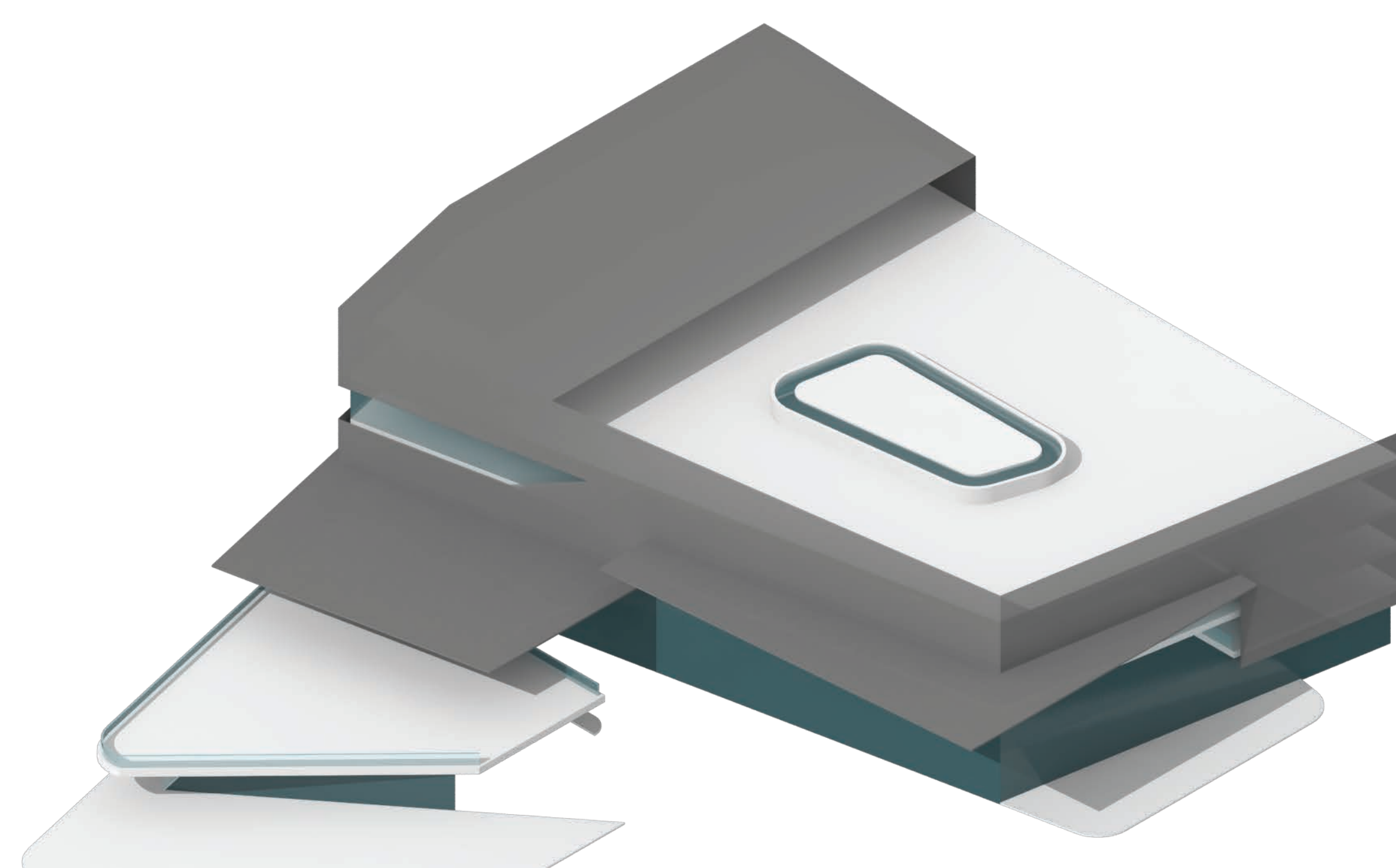
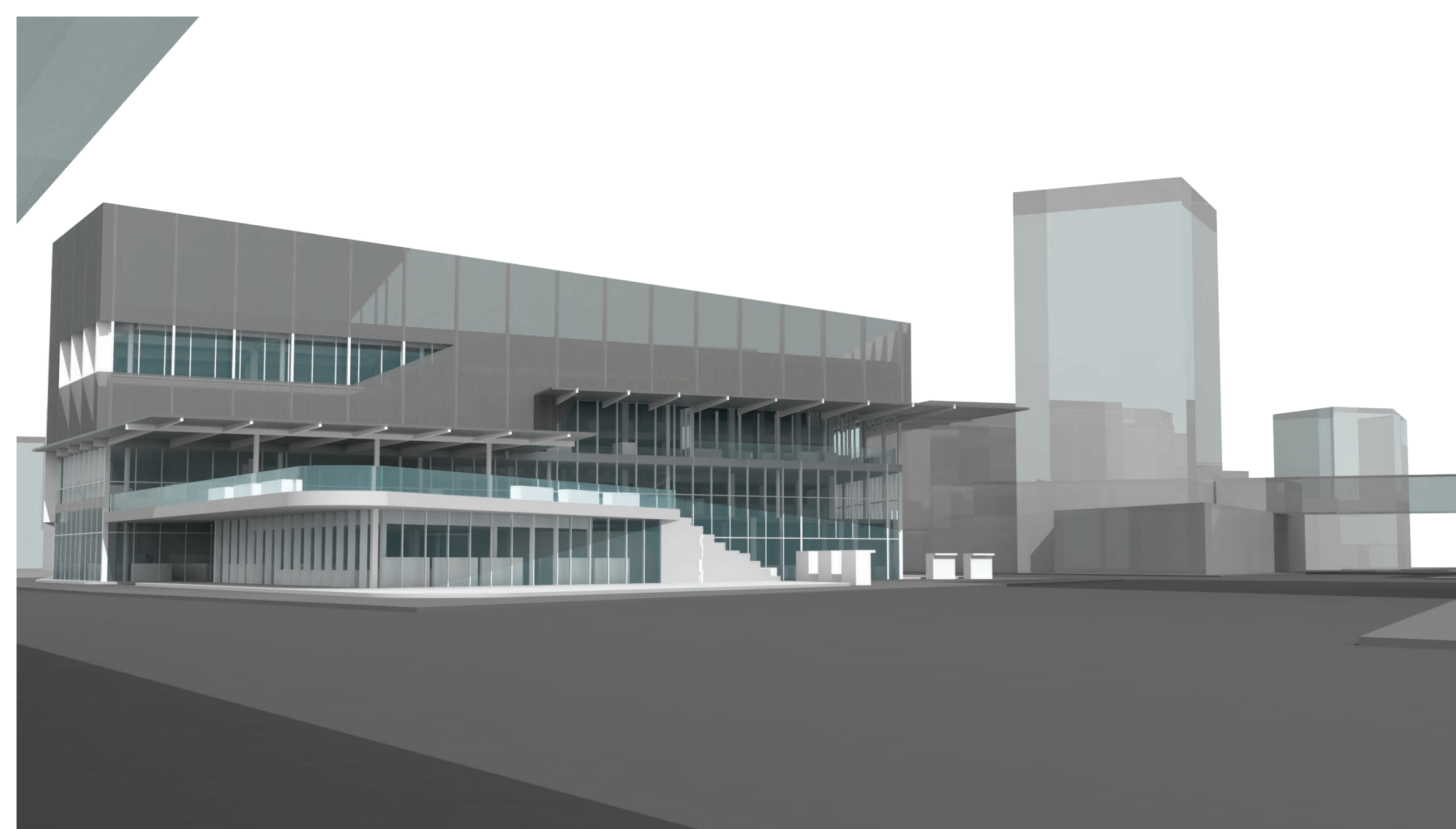
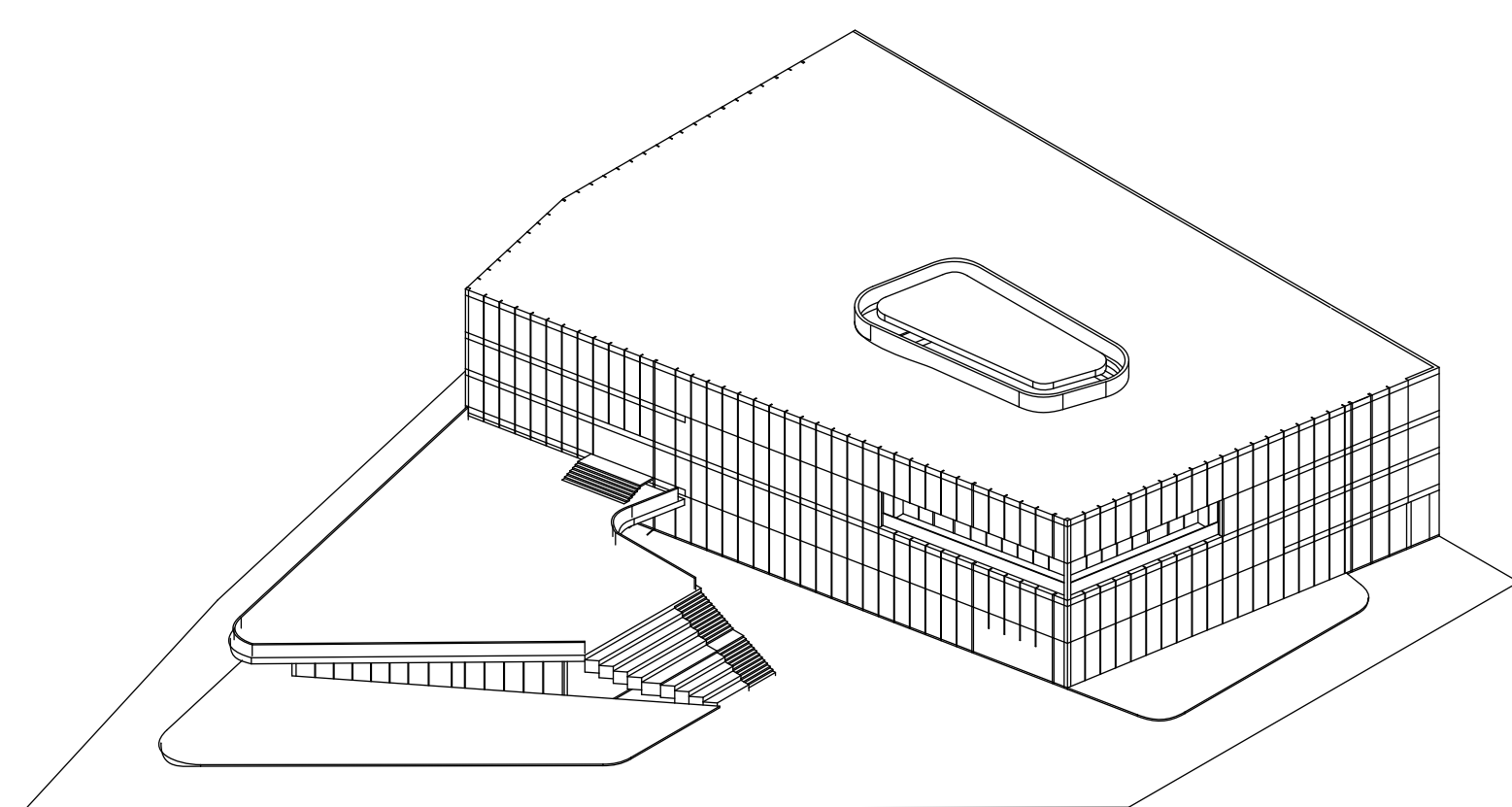
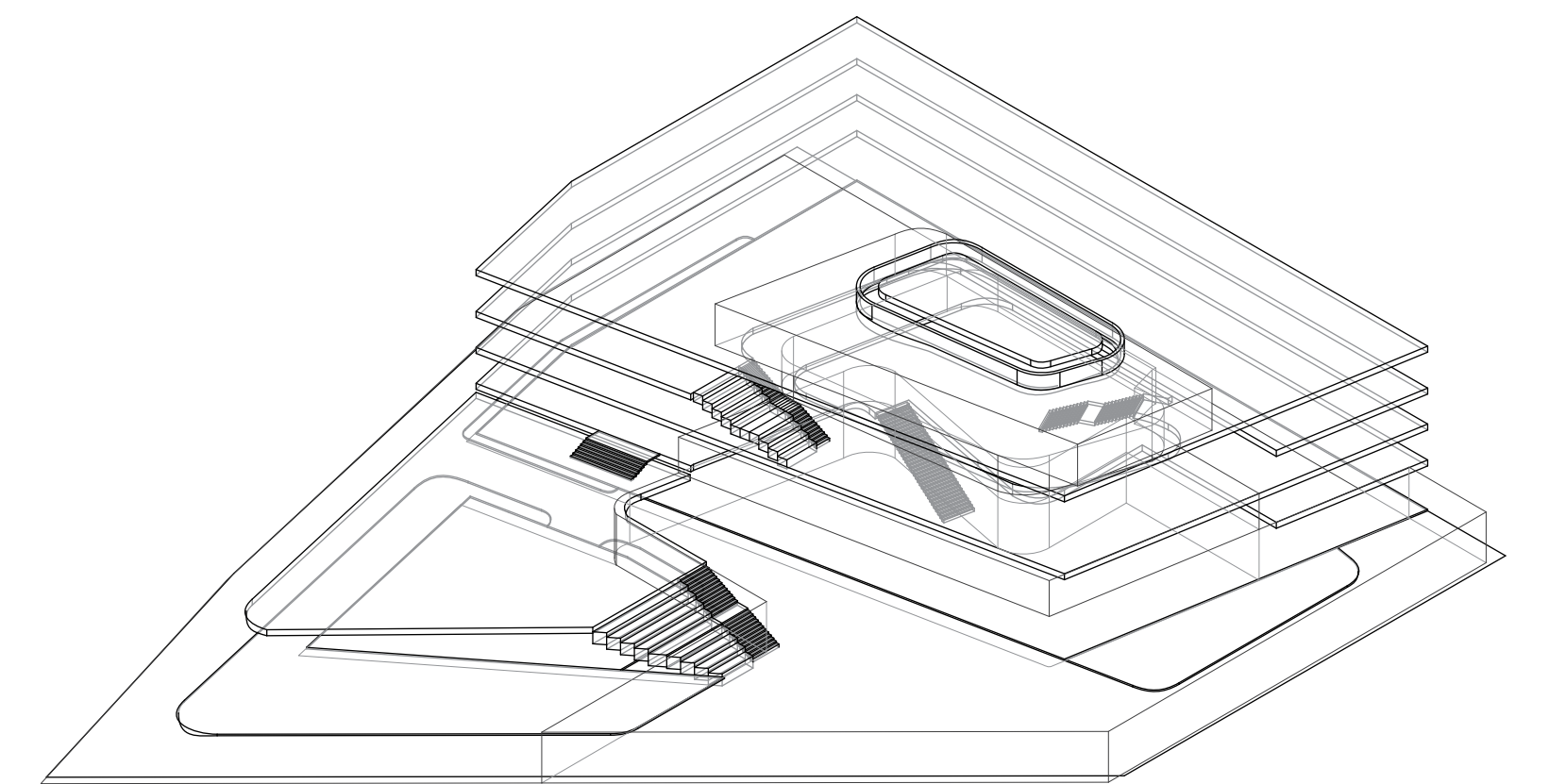
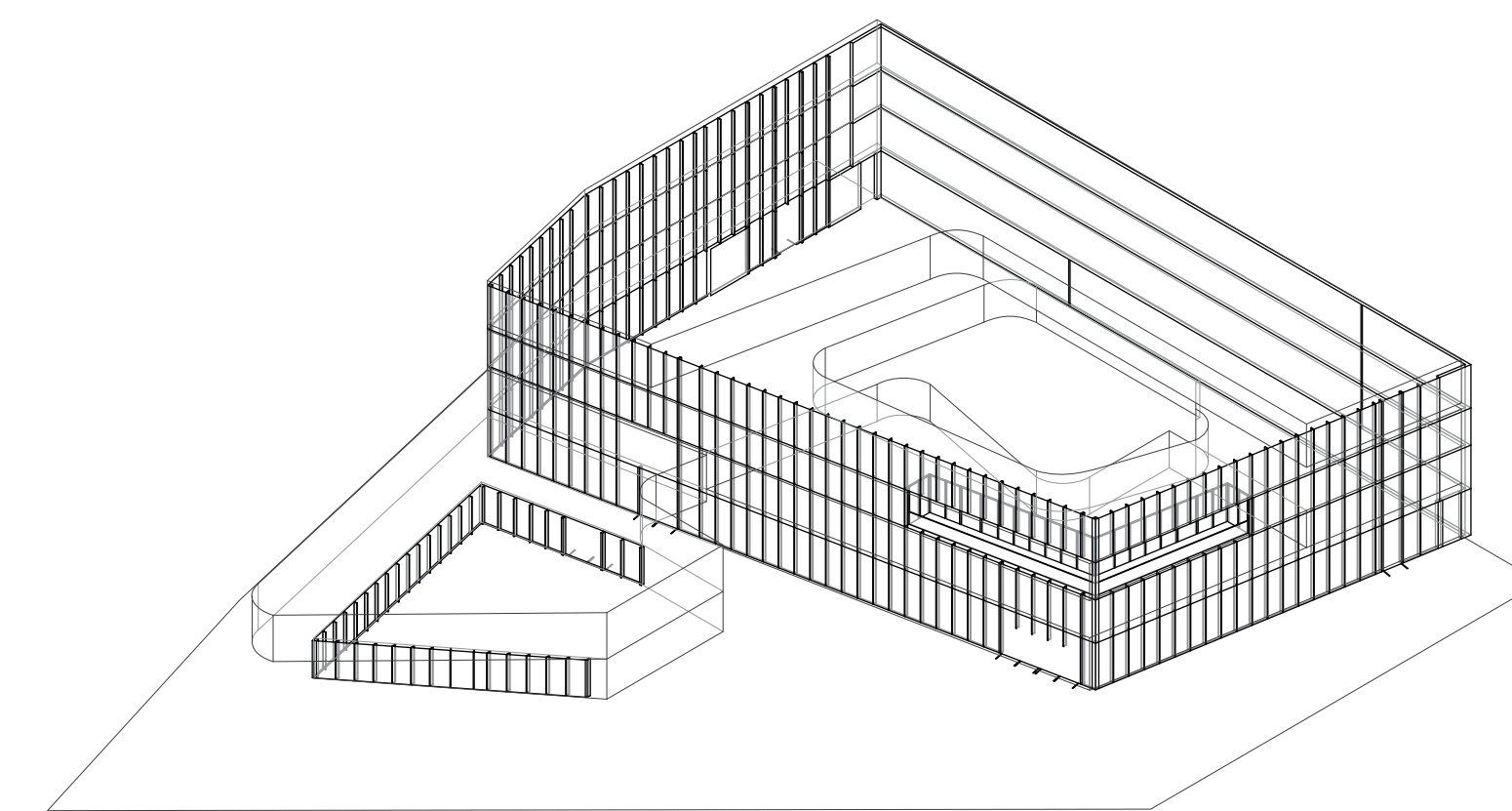
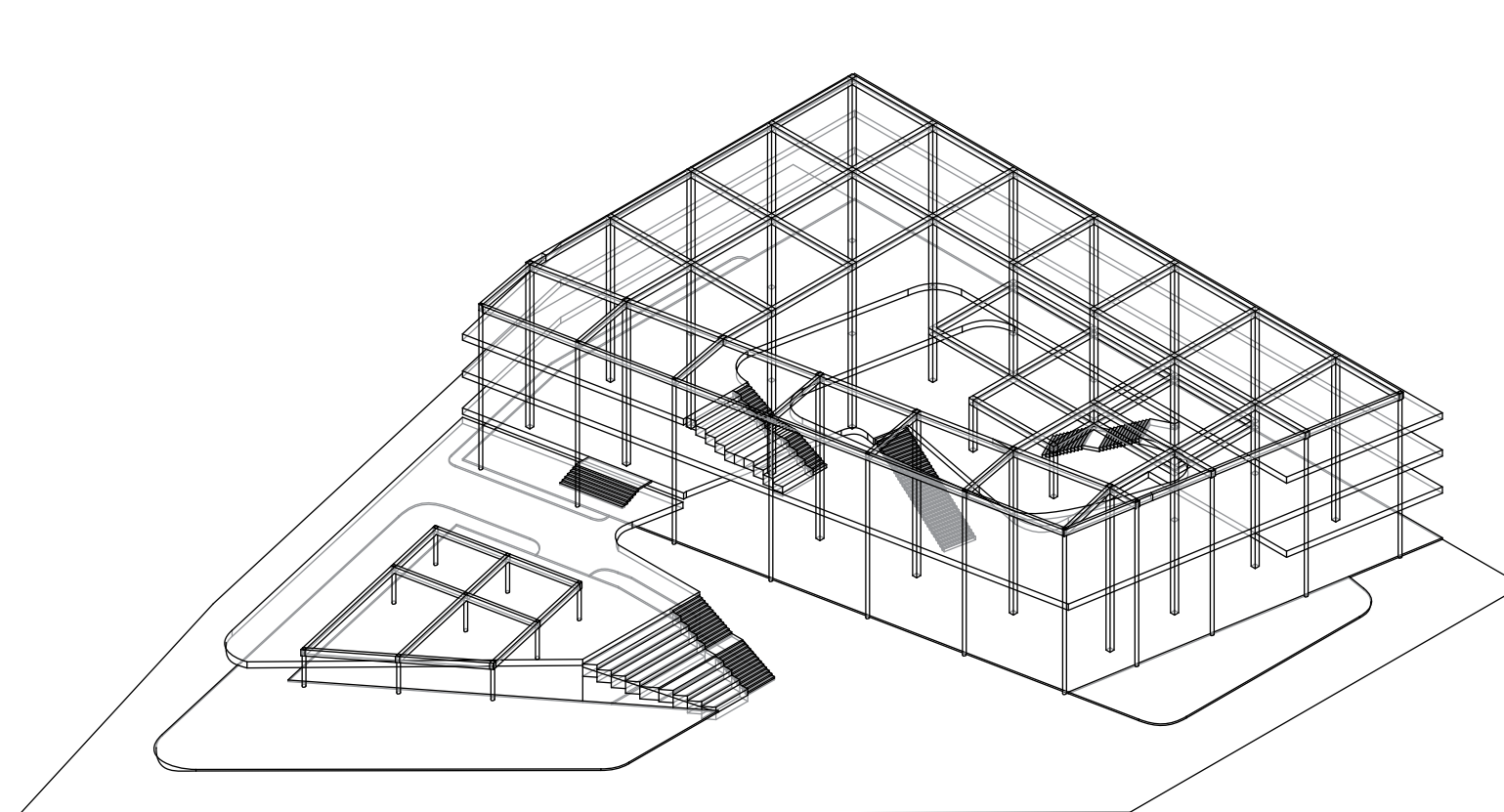
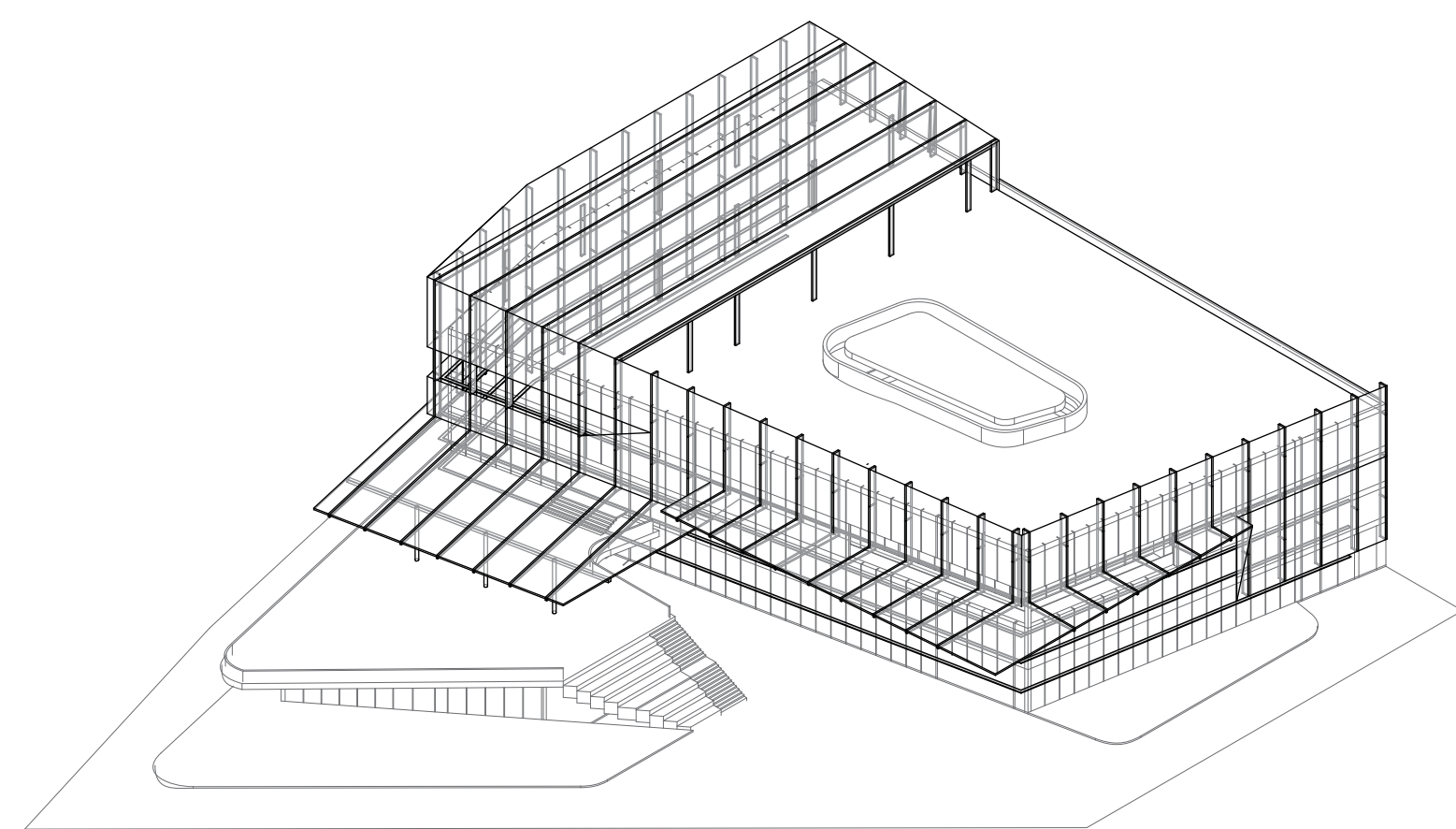
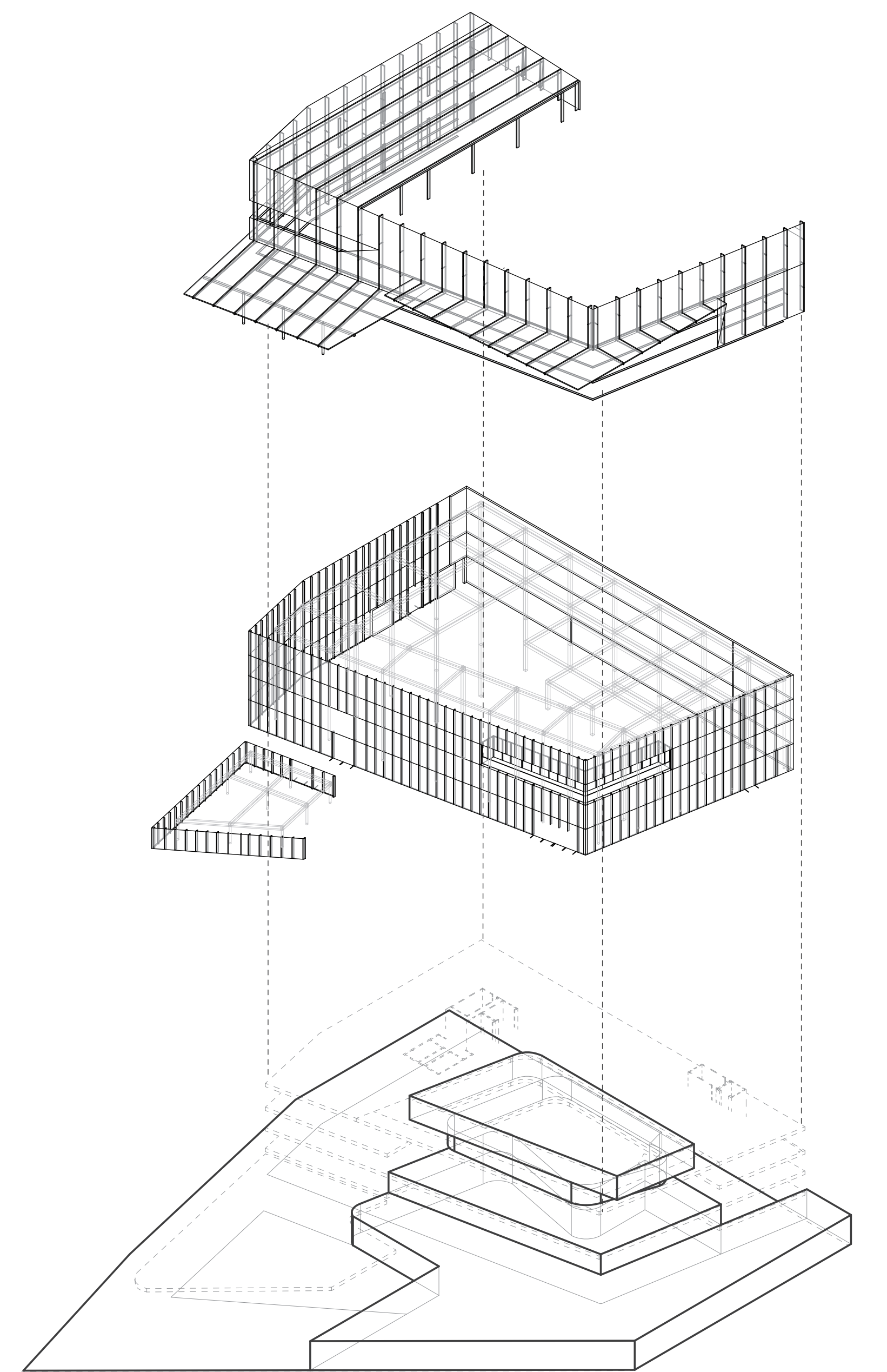
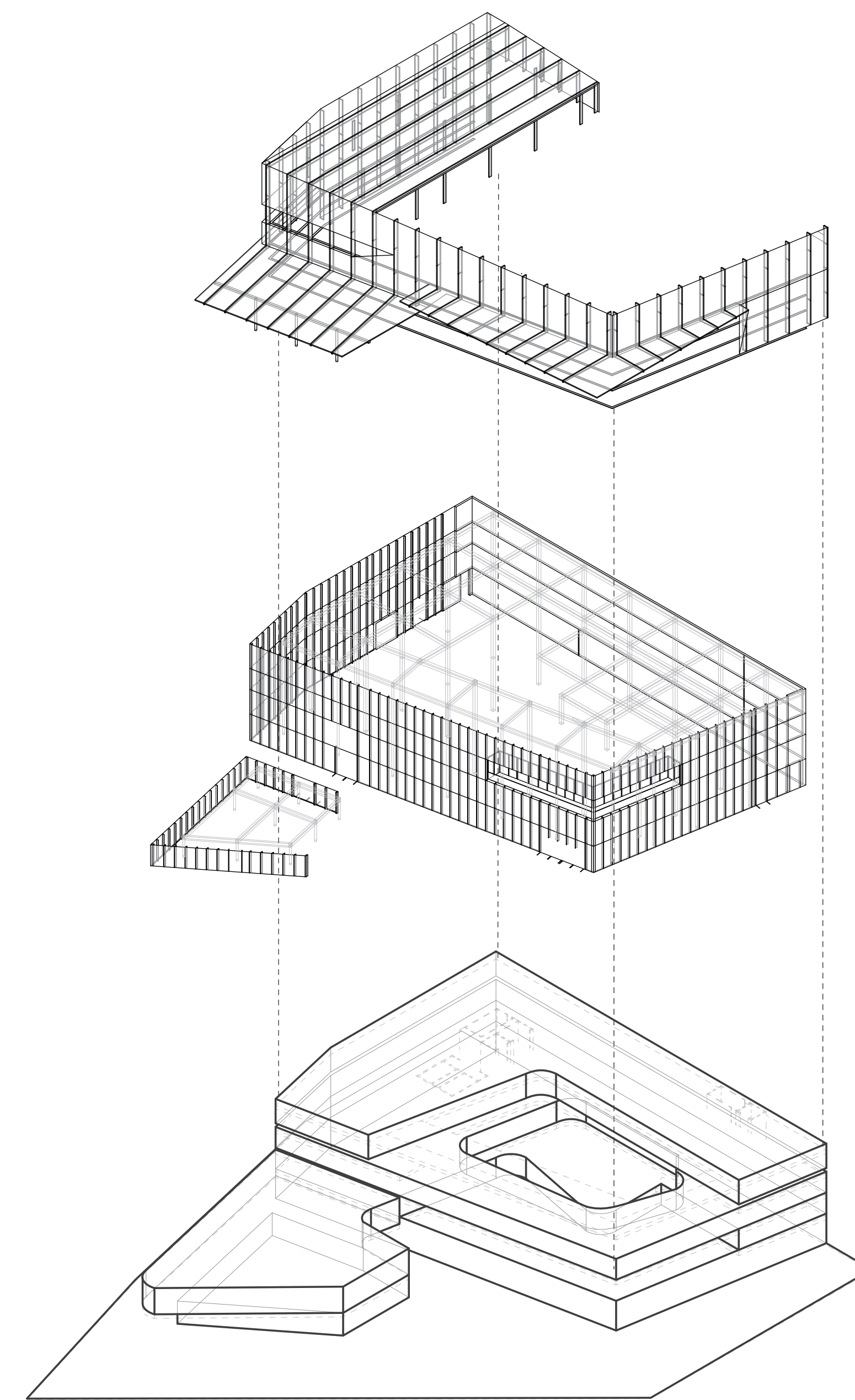
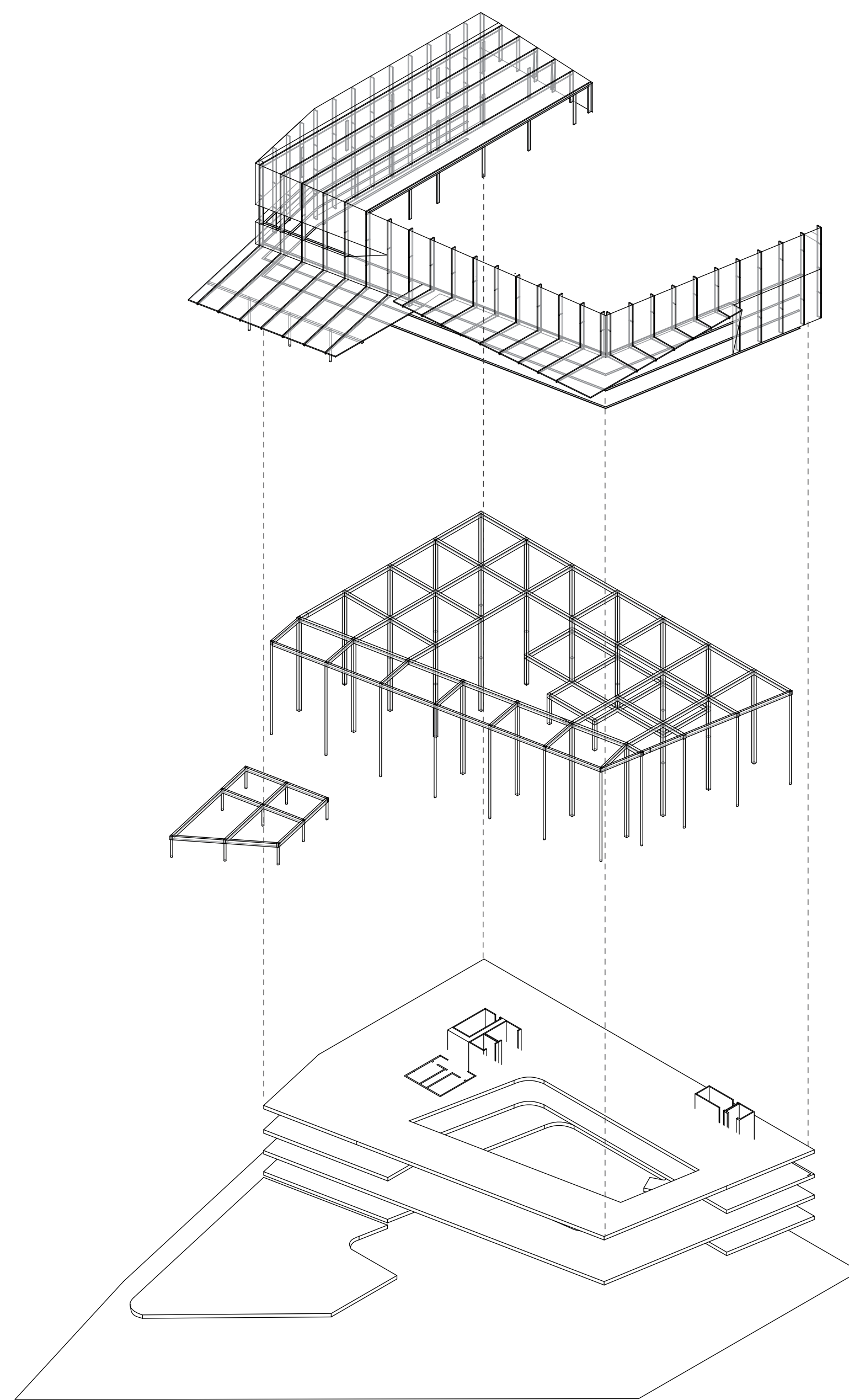
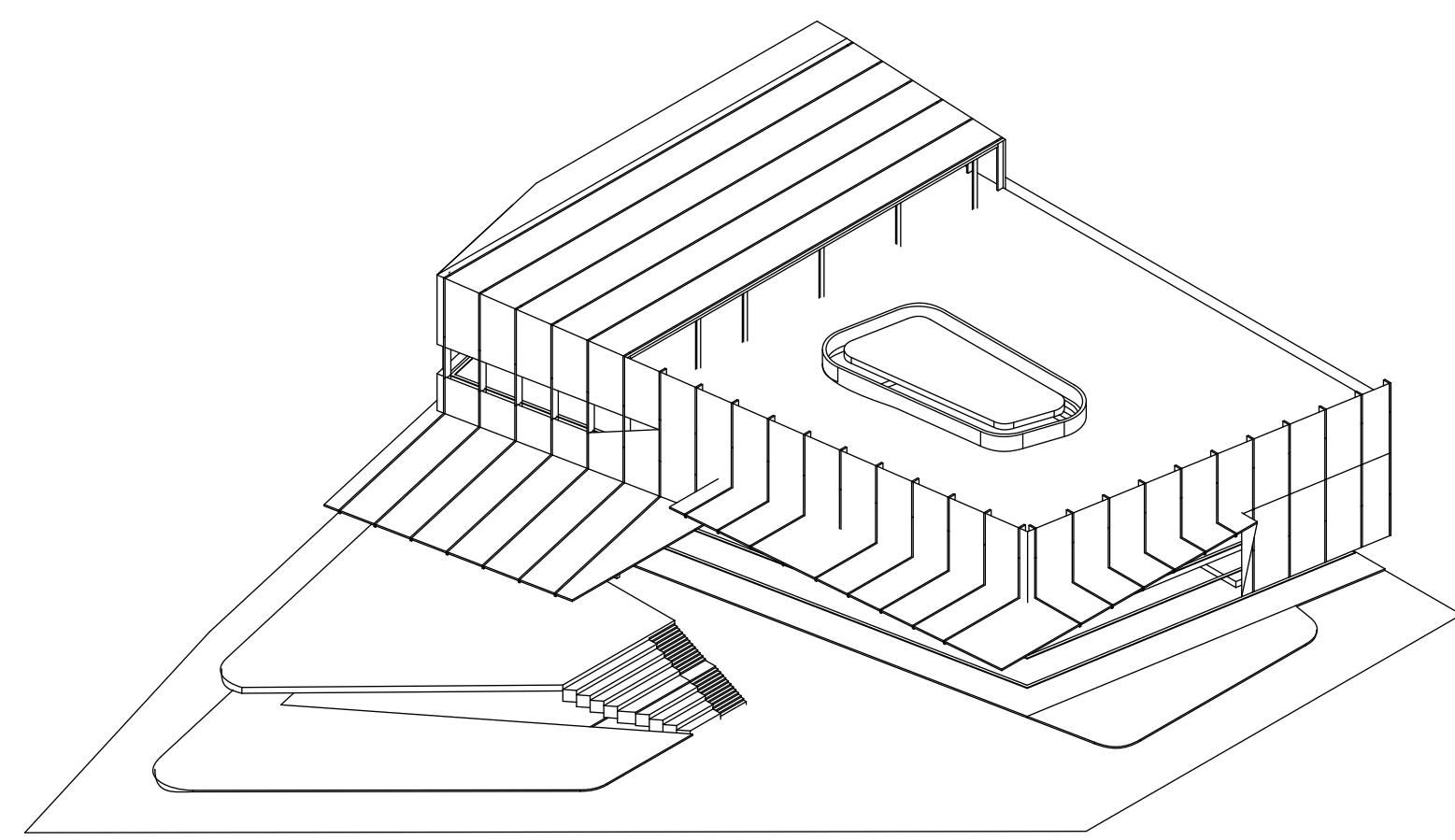
METAL  
MESH



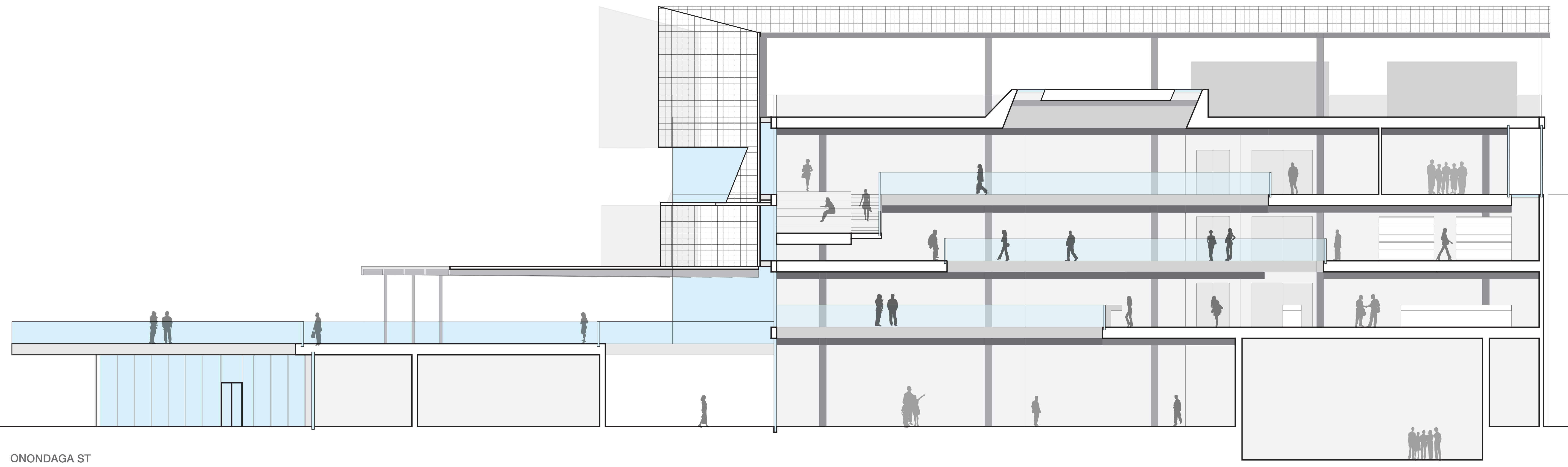
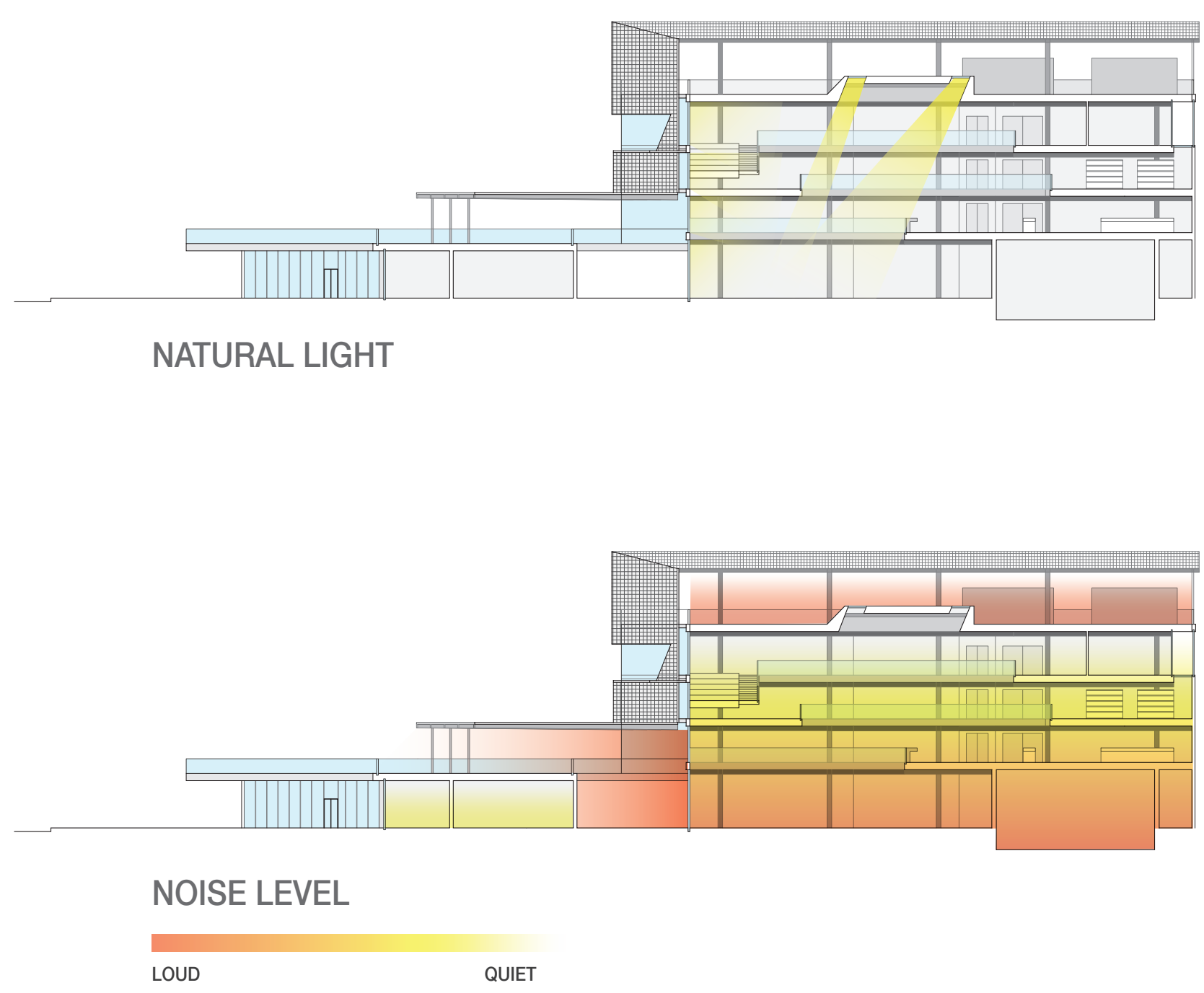
CLEAR  
GLASS



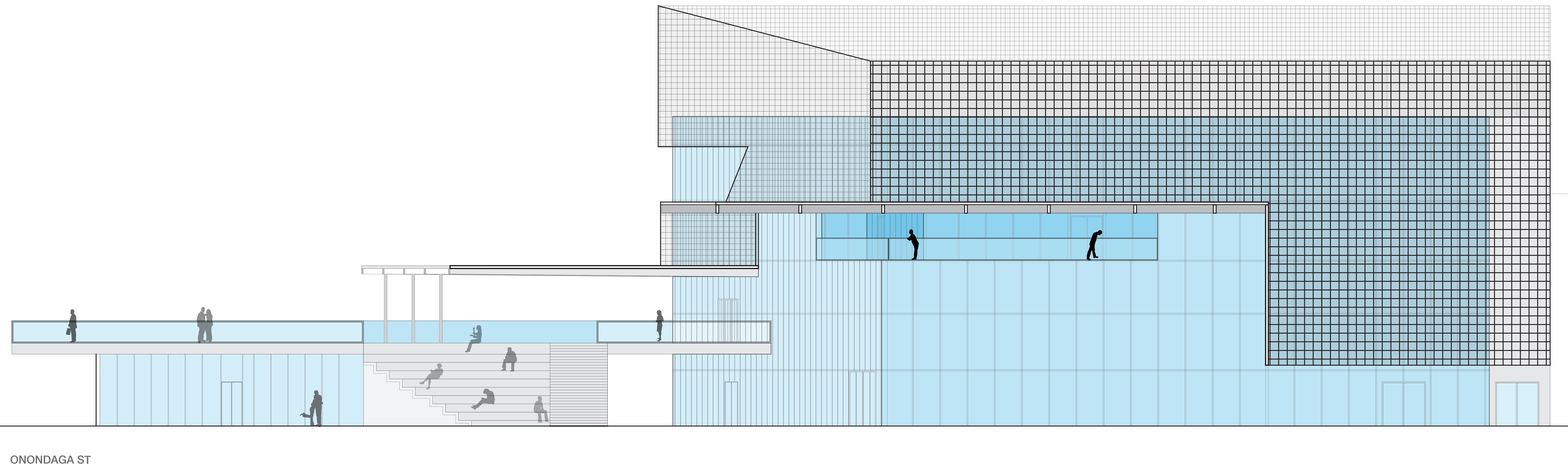
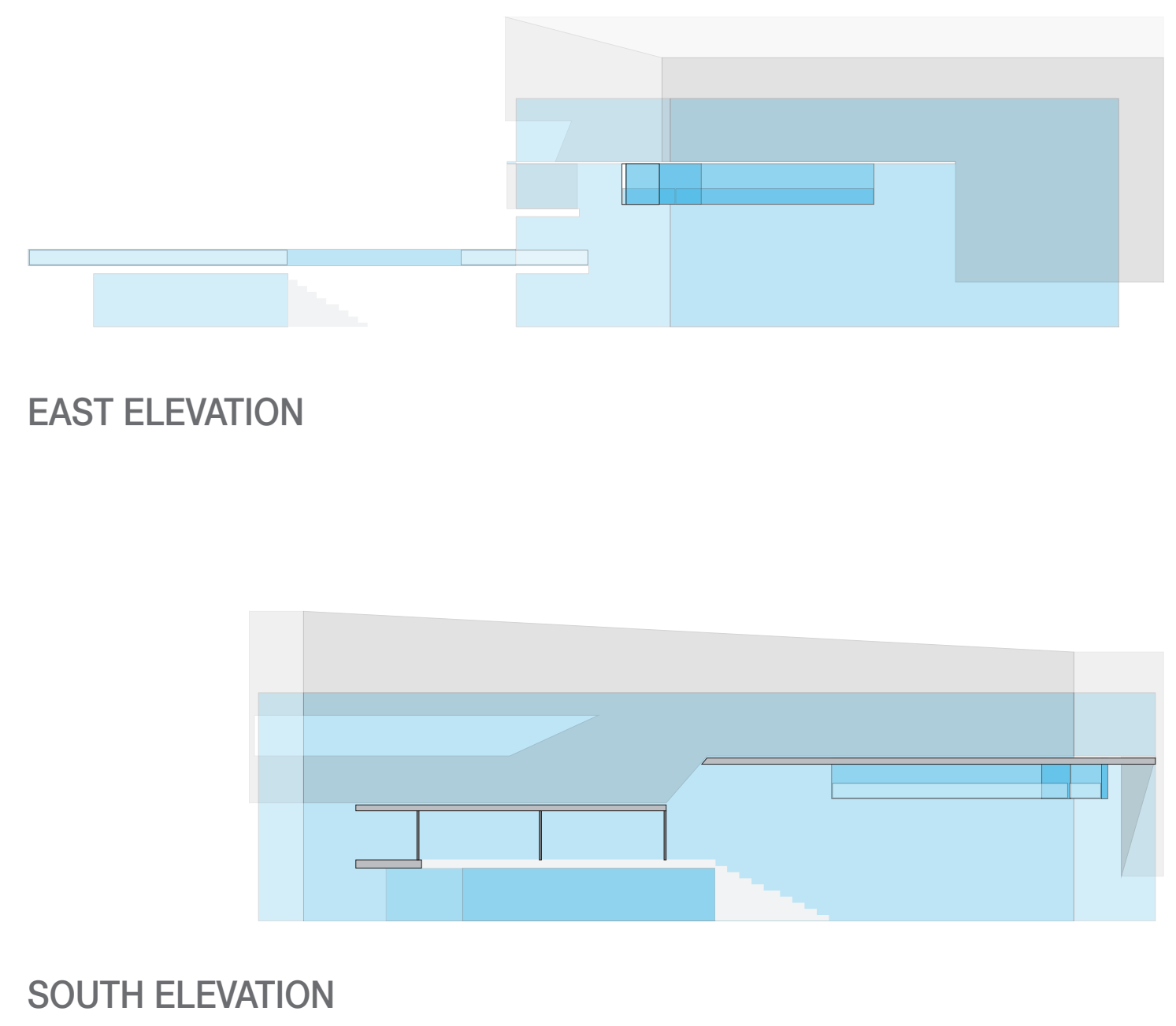
CONCRETE





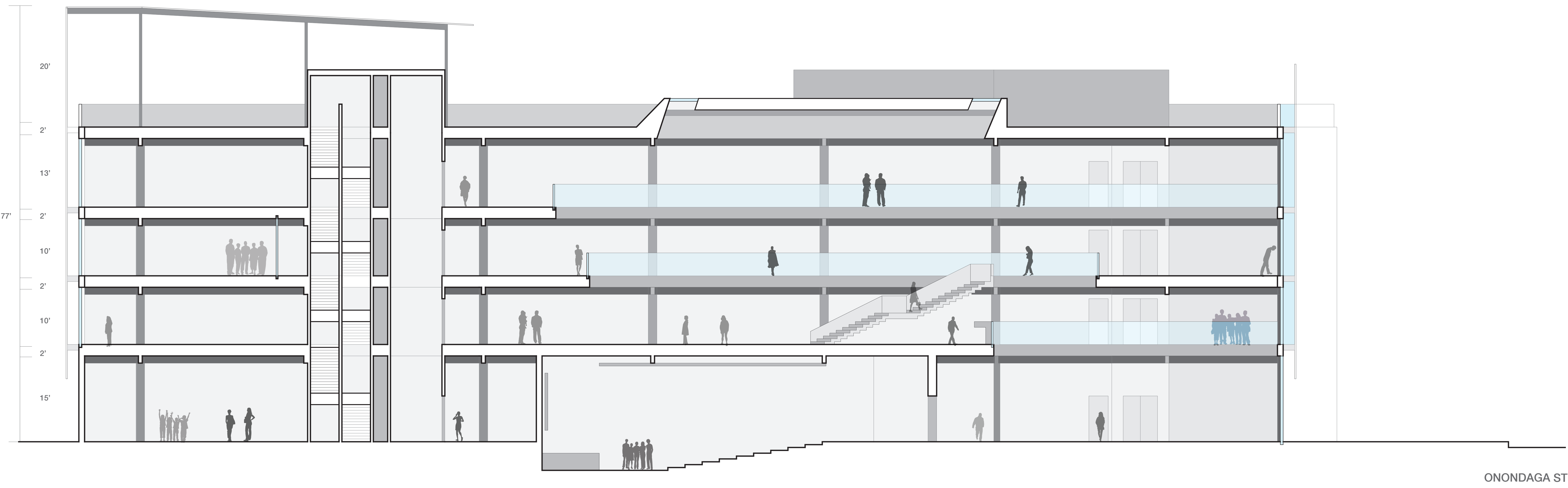


SECTION B  
1/8" SCALE

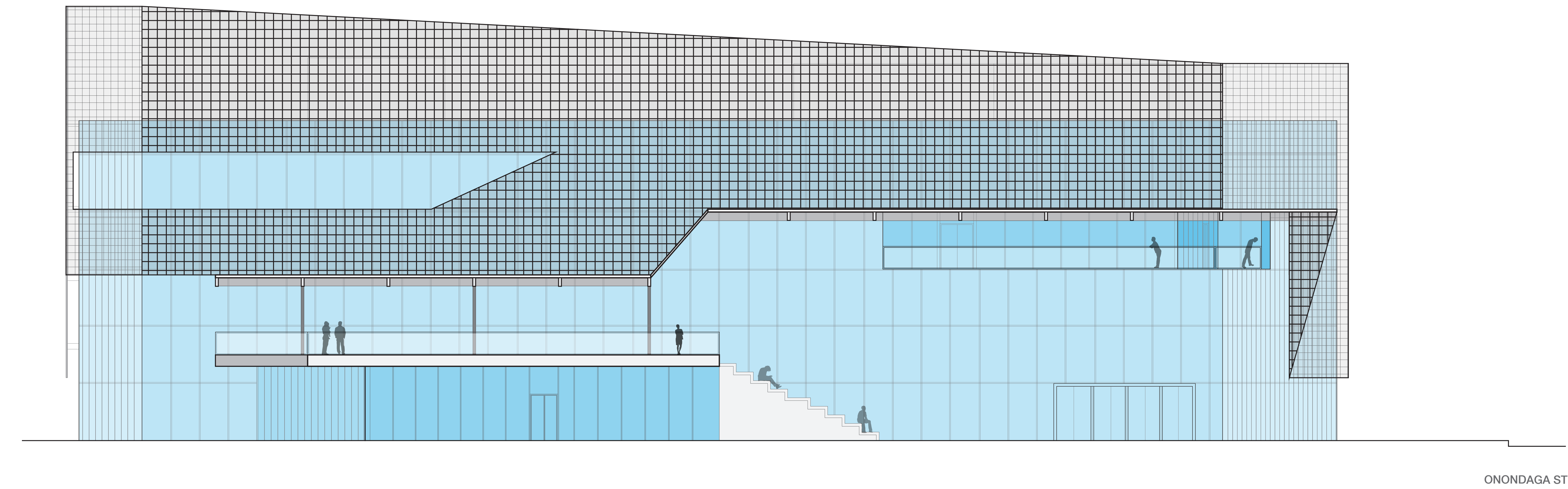


EAST ELEVATION  
1/8" SCALE

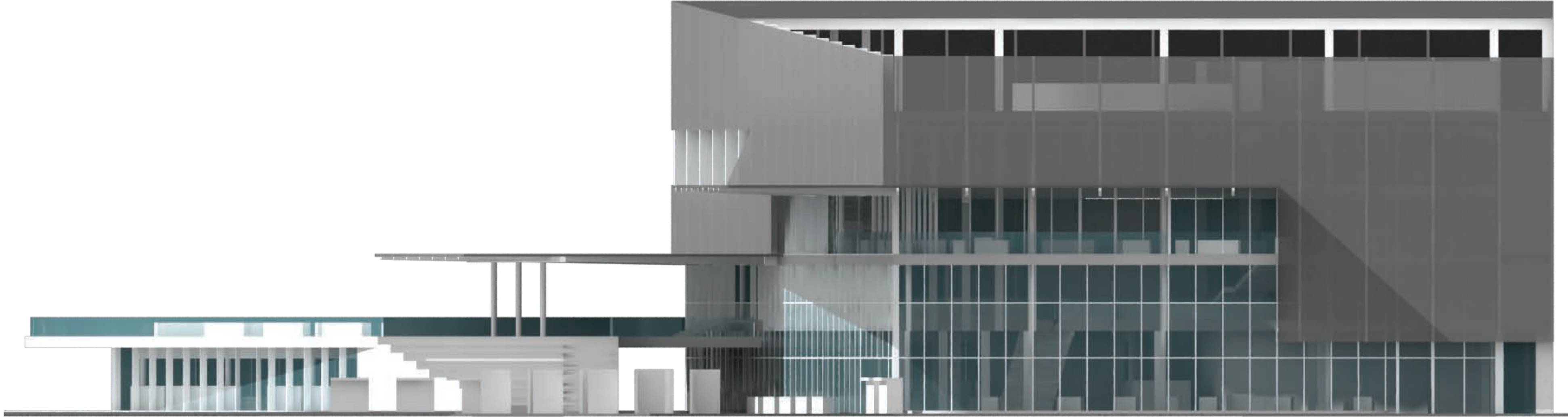




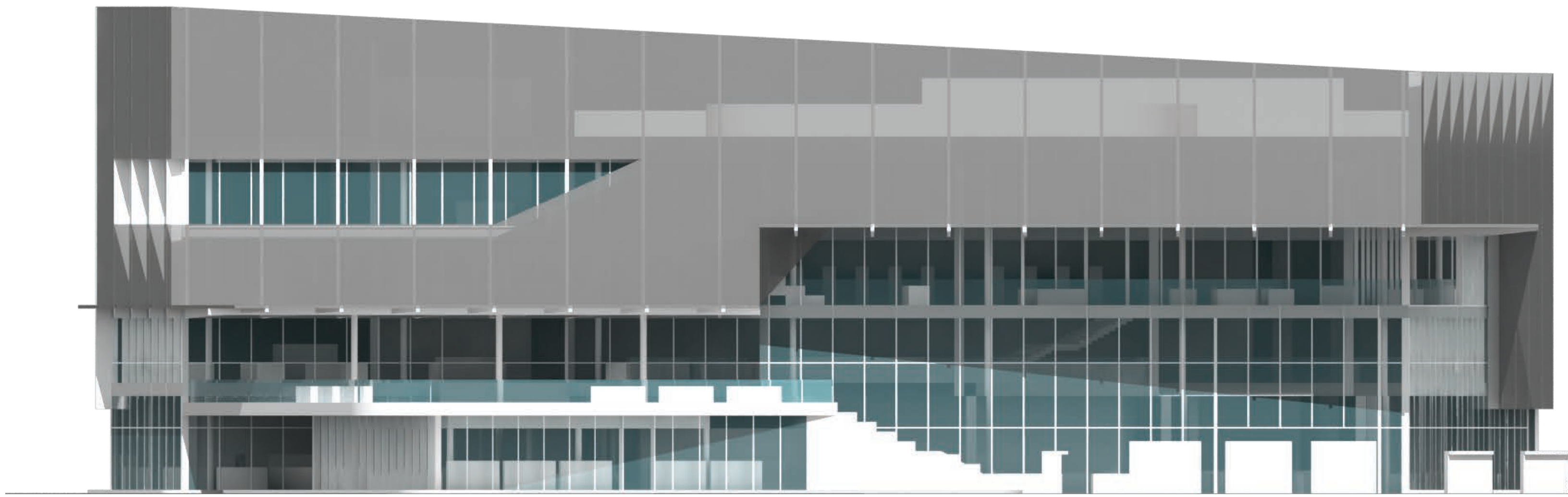
SECTION A  
1/8' SCALE



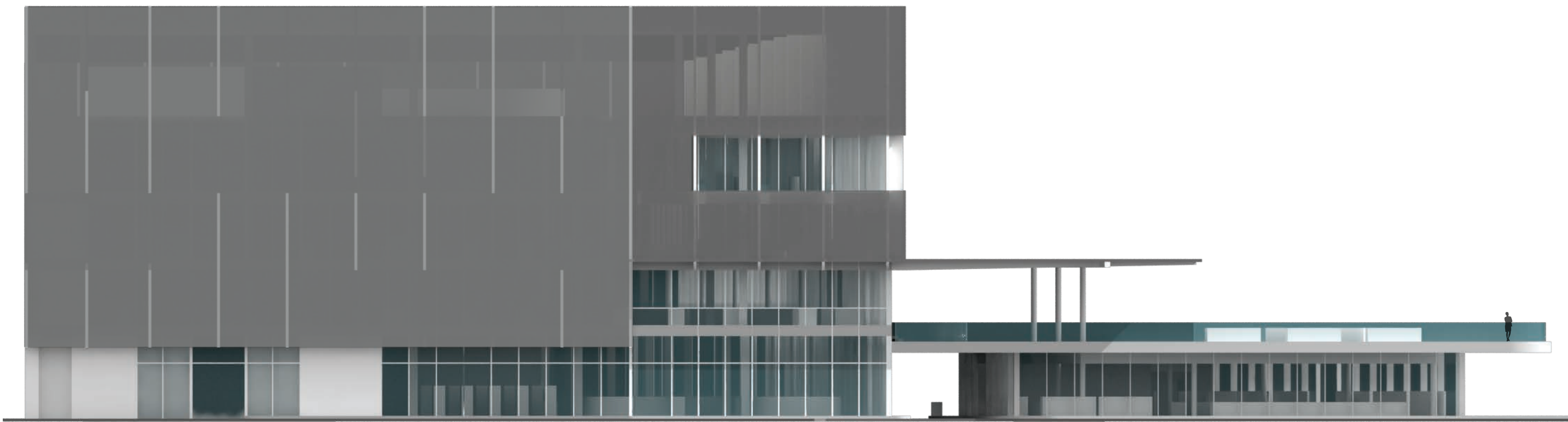
SOUTH ELEVATION  
1/8' SCALE



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

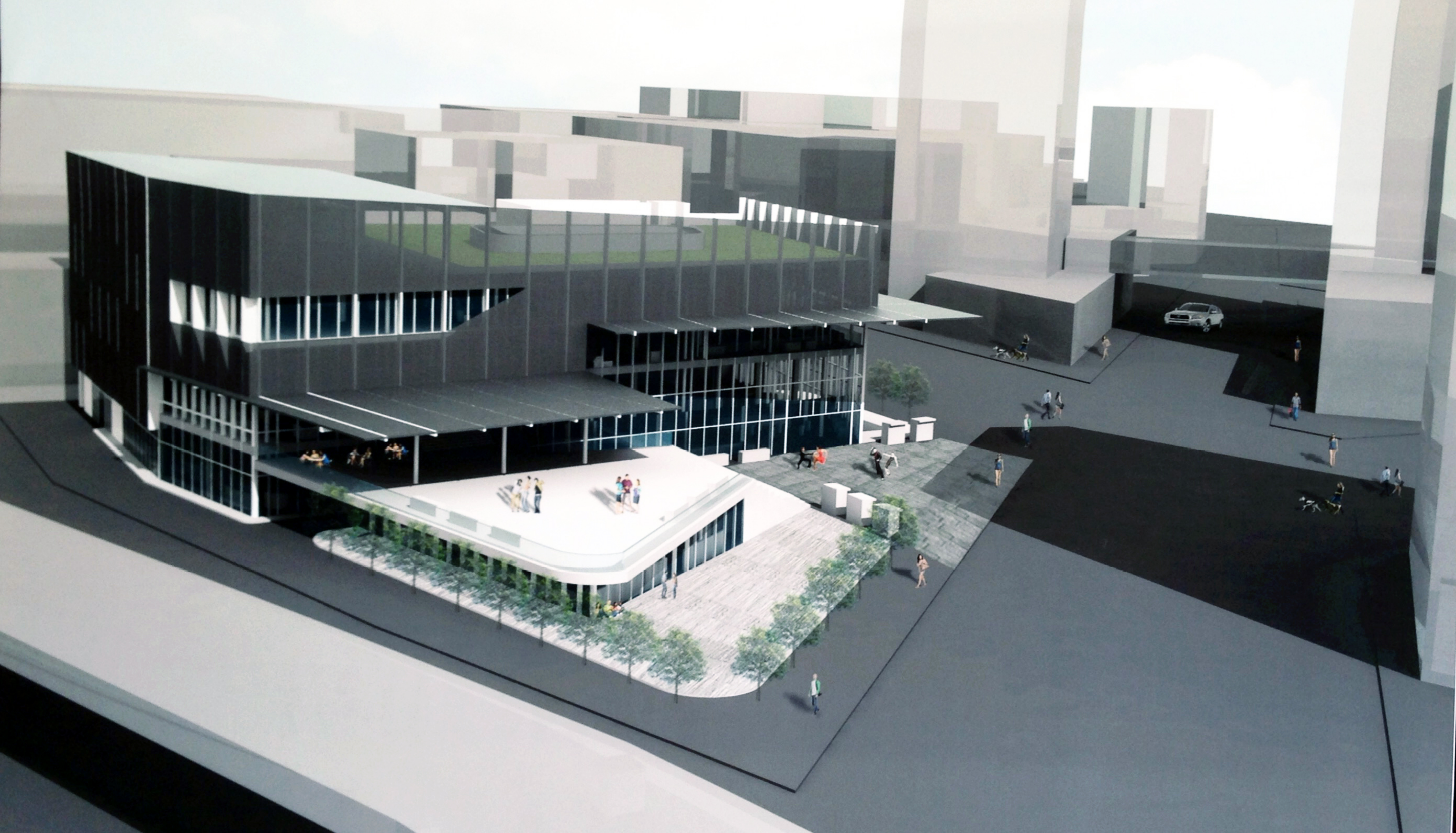


WEST ELEVATION





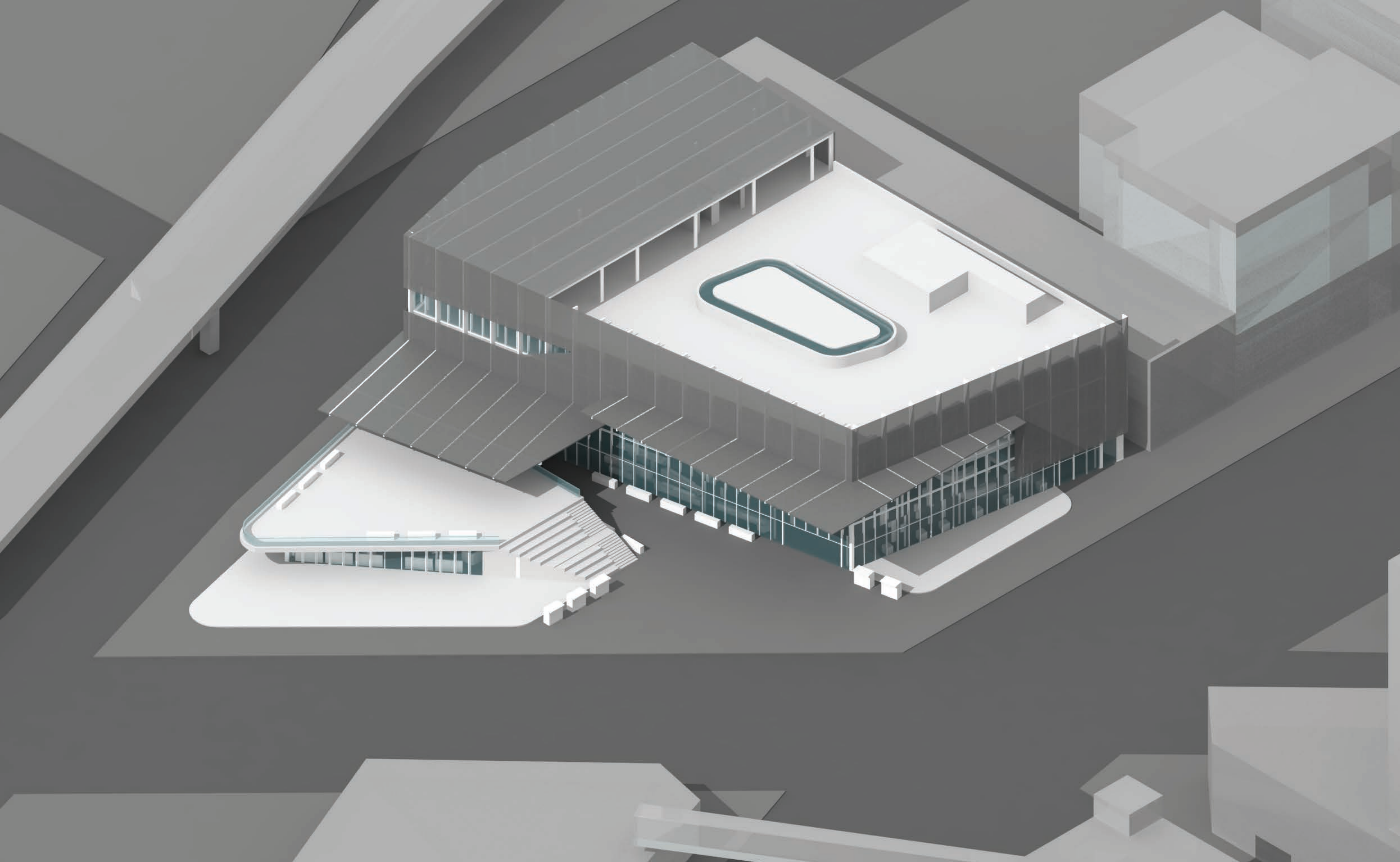




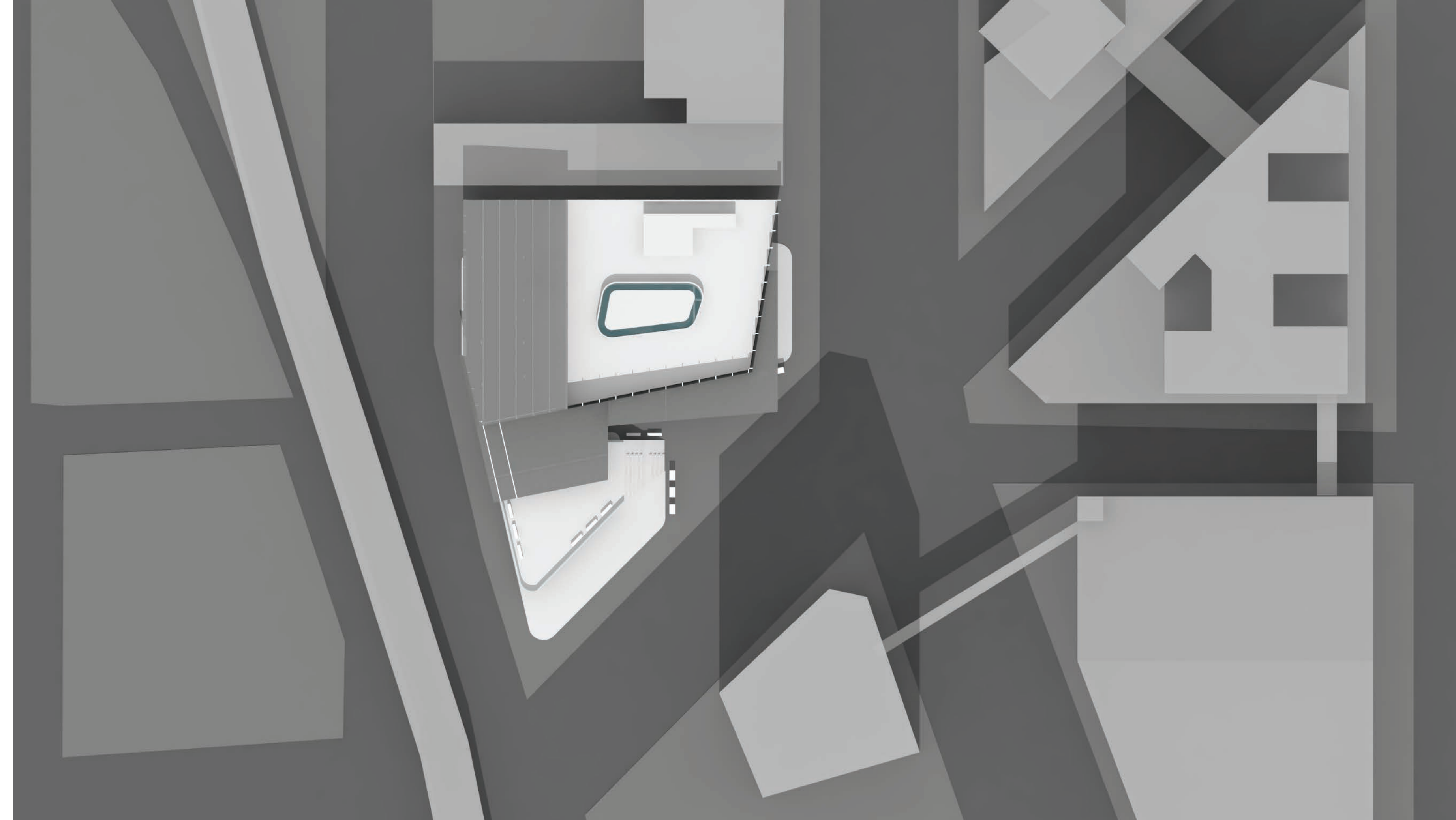




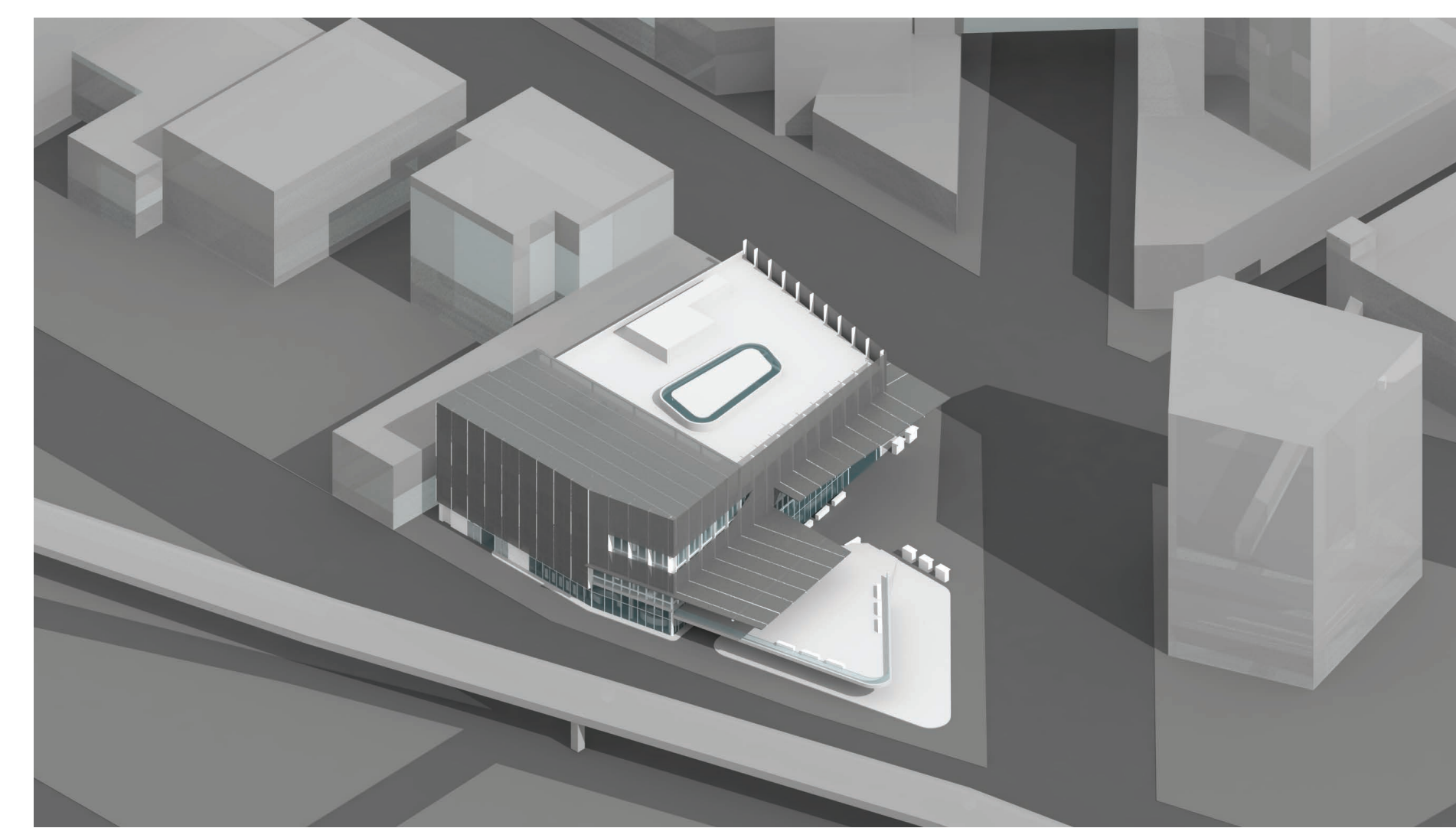




SOUTH EAST ISOMETRIC



NORTH EAST ISOMETRIC



SOUTH WEST ISOMETRIC



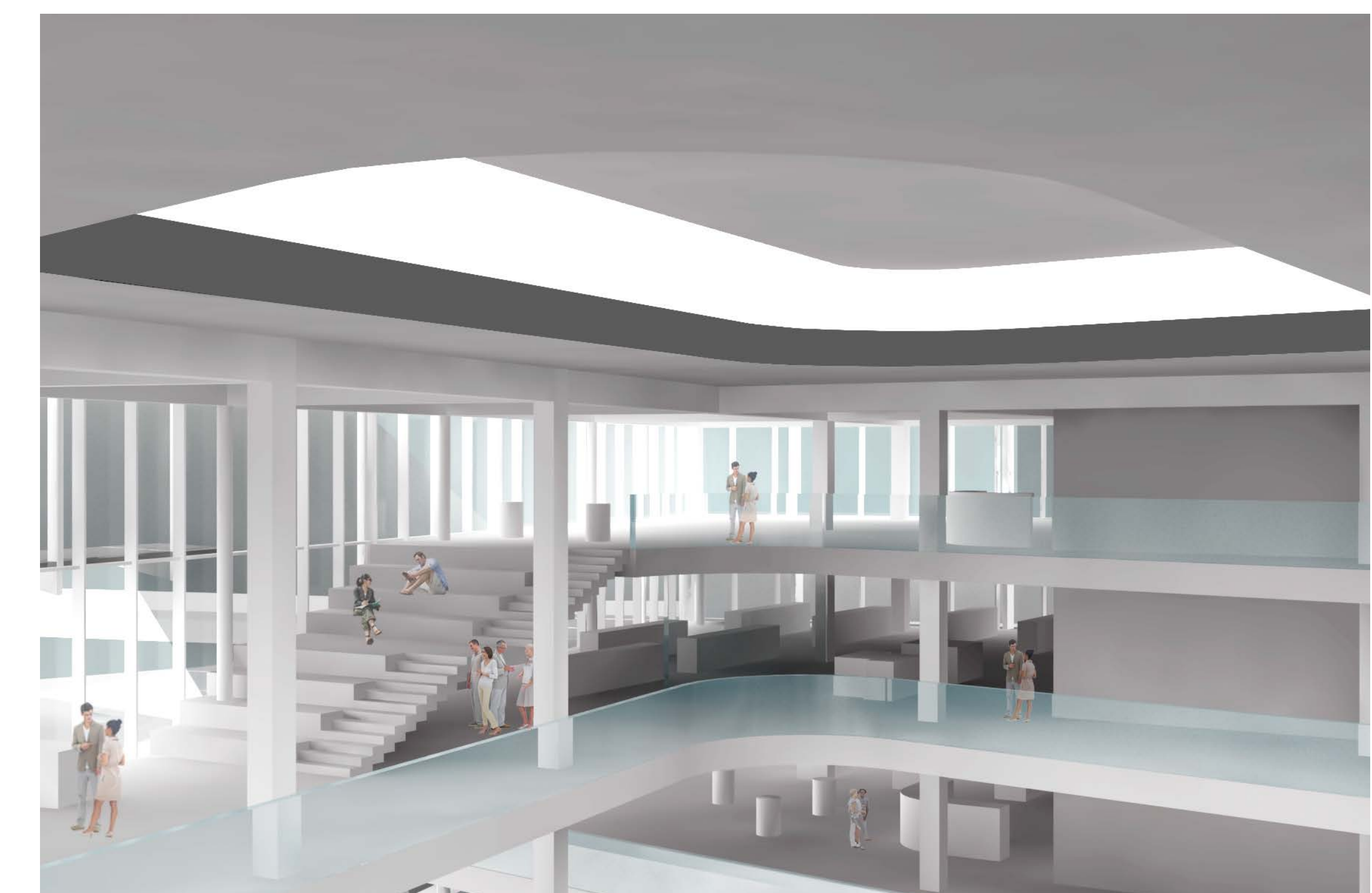
GROUND LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL



THIRD LEVEL



FOURTH LEVEL

